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THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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VOL. XII NO. 5 SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1974 25¢



HUEY P. NEWTON

FRA MED



DALLAS B.P.P. CHAPTER RAIDED

INSIDE

SEE PAGE 3.

PAGE

- SOUTH VIETNAMESE STUDENTS FACE DEPORTATION.....4
- VACAVILLE INMATES STAGE HUNGER STRIKE.....5
- U.S. CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION ON FAIR HOUSING.....8
- CHINESE GARMENT WORKERS STRIKE.....9



"George Jackson Lives!"
See Centerfold.

PAGE

- ETHIOPIAN ARMY ABOLISHES EMPEROR'S POWER.....15
- A.L.M. PROCLAIMS DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.....17
- INTERVIEW: AMINATA MOSEKA (ABBAY LINCOLN).....19
- CONGRESSMEN WARN FOOTBALL OWNERS.....21

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Editorial

NO REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES

Does "the system" work? Does the royal succession of Midwestern farmers — neither very bright, nor at all representative of the nonfarm population — prove the viability and elasticity of American democracy, as its blind apologists currently rave?

We think not. Perhaps our reasons why will be clearer if we phrase the same question a different way: Do the laws of this country serve its many peoples? Do the people have access to open channels for a proper redress of grievances?

Let us arrange the chilling facts as they boldly appear before us — challenging our wits, our courage and our strength.

Scene: August 7, 1970. Brother Jonathan Jackson and three others, including a judge (!!) held as a hostage, are brutally shot down by Marin County sheriff's deputies when 17-year-old Jonathan tests his theories of freedom in the courtroom of a San Quentin prison trial.

Scene: August 21, 1971. Comrade George Jackson, Field Marshal of the Black Panther Party and prison organizer supreme, is assassinated by the state of California in an incident later characterized as an abortive freedom attempt.

Scene: August 17, 1974. For the second time in three weeks, Huey P. Newton, co-founder and leader of the Black Panther Party, is harassed and arrested by Oakland police, villified and crucified by the media, and charged with outrageous, fabricated crimes for which he is utterly and completely innocent.

In one regard, the apologists are right. Tanks did not surround the White House at midnight to force the Iowa farmer from his chores; the Michigan farmer replaced him in broad daylight. No coup d'etat took place. It simply wasn't necessary for the powers that be. They remain secure...and in power.

Instead, Oakland police feverishly sought Huey Newton at 1:00 a.m.; shotguns were leveled at his comrades' heads; his apartment was ransacked until dawn.

State-initiated and sanctioned violence has, indeed, left us all with few alternatives closing off the sacred contract for a true and proper redress of our grievances. If "the system" works, its historical name is Fascism. □

FALLEN COMRADES

Assassinated



August 25, 1968



ROBERT LAWRENCE



STEVE BARTHOLEMW



TOMMY LEWIS

Steve Bartholemew, 21, Robert Lawrence, 22, and Tommy Lewis, 18, were among the first members of the fledgling Southern California Chapter of the Black Panther Party located in Los Angeles. They were therefore, constant targets of police intimidation and harassment. On August 25, 1968, a Los Angeles police squad car suddenly began to trail the car in which Comrades Steve, Robert and Tommy were driving. Quickly sensing trouble, the brothers pulled into a gas station and stopped. The police car stopped behind them. As Steve Bartholemew was getting out of the car, a volley of police gunfire killed him instantly. Robert Lawrence, unharmed in the first barrage, was shot and killed as he got out of the car to help Steve. Seeing his two comrades killed, the youngest of the three, Brother Tommy Lewis defended himself against the police attack and was severely wounded. Although bleeding profusely, Tommy was left unattended for more than two hours at Los Angeles' Central Receiving Hospital. An autopsy showed that Tommy died from peritonitis (severe intestinal inflammation) caused by stomach wounds and loss of blood. Long live the spirit of Steve Bartholemew, Robert Lawrence and Tommy Lewis! Long live the People's Struggle!!

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!

COMMENT

"CONTRADICTIONS OF THE AFRICAN RULING CLASS"

BY WALTER RODNEY

The following analysis of the African ruling class is taken from a longer article by Walter Rodney, an associate of the Institute of the Black World in Atlanta, Georgia, and author of "How Europe Underdeveloped Africa," a brilliant expose of the effects of European colonialism on the African peoples. We are grateful to the Institute of the Black World for sending the article to us.

Since the Fifth Pan-African Congress in Manchester in 1945, the political geography of Africa has been transformed by the rise of some forty constitutionally independent countries presided over by Africans. Yet, following in the wake of the great pageant of the regaining of political independence, there has come the recognition on the part of many that the struggle of the African people has intensified rather than abated, and that it is being expressed not merely as a contradiction between Africa and Europe, but also as a conflict between the majority of the African people and a small African possessing class.

REFORMERS

Before "independence," a small privileged and educated group of Africans expressed the grievances of many when they protested against discrimination, low wages, low prices for cash crops, colonial bureaucratic commandism, and the indignity of alien rule. But these leaders were reformers and not revolutionaries and their limitations were revealed in the character of the independence which they negotiated with colonialism. While demanding constitutional independence, they neglected a cardinal principle of Pan-Africanism: namely, the unity and indivisibility of the African continent...

Throughout the continent, none of the successful independence movements rejected the basic validity of the national boundaries created by imperialism. To have done so would have been to issue a challenge as pro-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8

THE BLACK PANTHER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY, 8501 EAST 14th STREET, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94621, TELEPHONE: (415) 538-0195.

YEARLY DOMESTIC SUBSCRIPTION RATES: \$2.75. APPLICATION TO MAIL AT SECOND-CLASS POSTAGE RATES PENDING IN OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

SEVEN SOUTH VIETNAMESE STUDENTS FACE DEPORTATION

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - Seven South Vietnamese students, including Sister Doan Thi Nam Hau, who was a guest speaker at the International Women's Day celebrations at the East Oakland Community Learning Center last March, won a postponement of deportation hearings here last Friday until next month.

The seven, graduates of California State University and colleges and Northrop Institute of Technology, came to the U.S. five years ago on various scholarship programs sponsored by the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID).

NO ASYLUM

The seven have been denied political asylum in the United States by the Immigration and Naturalization Service on advice from the U.S. State Department. The denial arises out of the fact that the seven have actively voiced their opposition to the U.S.-supported Thieu regime in Saigon.

In June, 1972, when the U.S. drastically escalated its bombing of Vietnam, the seven students, together with 14 other South Vietnamese students, went to the Saigon Consulate General in San Francisco to present a letter protesting the waves of repression then occurring in Saigon. The

students have also participated in various anti-war educational activities.

The seven are Mr. Nguyen Huu An, 26, a graduate in electrical engineering; Mr. Vu Ngoc Con, 26, a graduate in mechanical engineering; Mr. Nguyen Dang Yen Truc, 24, a graduate in aircraft engineering, all from Northrop Institute of Technology in Los Angeles.

Also Mr. Bui Van Dao, 25, a graduate in civil engineering, Miss Cao Thi My Loc, 25, a graduate in psychology and Miss Doan Thi, 25, a graduate in journalism, all from California State University, Long Beach, Calif.

Mr. Nguyen Hoang, 31, was a student in electronic engineering at California State Polytechnical University in San Luis Obispo, Calif.

In a press statement the seven point out that the belligerent and repressive policies of General Thieu continue unabated, even though the Paris Agreement was signed 18 months ago. "Thousands of intellectuals, students, religious leaders and others are in

jail for advocating peace, national reconciliation and faithful implementation of the Paris Peace agreement," the statement goes on.

The students are convinced that their democratic liberties and even their lives will be in great danger should they be deported to South Vietnam while the Thieu regime is still in power. Therefore, they have requested political asylum in the U.S. until the time when the Paris Peace agreement is seriously respected and fully implemented.

DEPORTATION FOUGHT

Their deportation is being fought on two grounds - the U.S. Immigration and Nationality Act which states that "the Attorney General is authorized to withhold deportation of any alien within the U.S. to any country in which in his opinion the alien would be subject to persecution on account of race, religion or political opinion..." and also on the United Nations Convention on Refugees which was ratified by the U.S. Senate in 1968. □

THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

AUGUST 23, 1843

Proclaiming, "Brethren, arise, arise. Strike for your lives and liberties. Now is the day and the hour. Rather die free men than live as slaves...Let your motto be resistance, resistance RESISTANCE!" Henry Highland Garnet stirred the souls of hundreds of Black men at a national convention in Buffalo, N.Y., on August 23, 1843. Garnet brought the crowd to its feet wildly applauding when he called for a slave revolt and a general strike.

AUGUST 23-24, 1900

The National Negro Business League was organized in Boston, Mass., at a convention on August 23 and 24, 1900.

AUGUST 23, 1917

Provoked by racial insults and indignities, fighting broke out between Black soldiers of the 24th Infantry Regiment and White citizens of Houston, Texas, on August 23, 1917, resulting in the deaths of 17 Whites and two Black men. Martial law was declared. In cruel and furious retaliation, 13 members of the 24th Regiment were later hanged.

AUGUST 19, 1958

In an act of daring that served as a restless sign of the courageous Black student struggles of the early '60s, members of the local NAACP Youth Council began a series of sit-ins at Oklahoma City lunch counters on August 19, 1958.

AUGUST 22, 1972

Continued boycott threats by Third World athletes, including Black members of the U.S. team, led to the expulsion of the contingent representing White-ruled Rhodesia to the world Olympic Games in Munich, Germany, on August 22, 1972.



"Until We're Free"

A powerful, yet tender and important new album by Elaine Brown. The songs on the album weave a beautiful tapestry of protest against the quality of life for Black Americans. Listeners will find themselves engulfed in a flow of emotion as Elaine's melodic voice works its magic. Once you have heard "Until We're Free", you will understand why Huey P. Newton says: "A consuming talent, a total dedication and a proven commitment are combined in Elaine Brown, making her the first, genuine People's Artist America has produced."

To purchase this album, send \$4.00 cash or money order to: Central Distribution, 8501 E. 14th Street, Oakland, California 94621. Also available at major record stores near you.

SONGS WRITTEN AND PERFORMED BY ELAINE BROWN

Album produced and distributed by MOTOWN RECORD CORP.



JU JU, JOAN KELLY AT SON OF MAN TEMPLE

(Oakland, Calif.) - Ms. JOAN KELLY (left), from the Son of Man Temple's Legal Aid and Educational Program, and JU JU (right), a jazz group from Radio Black America, highlighted last Sunday's Temple Celebration.

Ms. Kelly, filling in for Ethel Dotson of the Welfare Rights Organization, who was unable to attend, delivered the guest message on what she called a "new Survival Program." The Program, said Ms. Kelly, consists of being more aware, and "reading between the lines" of stories in the establishment media which help send innocent Black people to jail by presenting them in a bad light.

The five-member group, JuJu, utilized saxophone, flute, piano and vocal to produce some mellow sounds which had the Temple audience roaring with appreciation.

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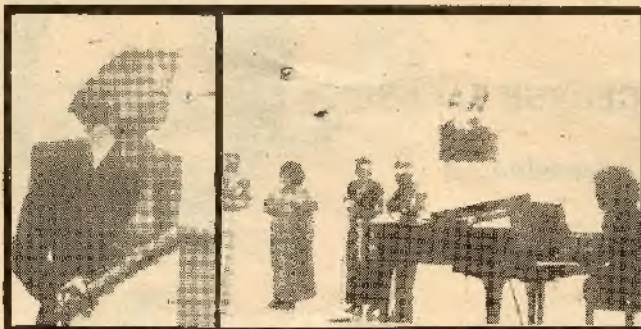
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F.B.I. HOLDS SYMPOSIUM ON U.S. PENAL SYSTEM

(Washington, D.C.) - Desperate to quell growing inmate resistance against oppressive prison conditions, the FBI sponsored a symposium on "The American Penal System as a Revolutionary Target" here recently. The Black Panther Party was cited at the event as a "revolutionary and violence-prone" group that has "attempted to exploit the legitimate issue of prison reform," reports *Liberation News Service*.

While, in fact, the Black Panther Party has worked to lighten the burden of oppressive prison life with its Free Busing to Prisons and Free Commissary for Prisoners Programs, programs which inhuman prison conditions make necessary and that are widely supported by the community, the government still chooses to slander and vilify this progressive organization.

Attended by about 100 prison administrators, the symposium drew on material from the Internal Security Committee of the House of Representatives (HISC), formerly the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC). Representative Richard Ichord of Missouri, HISC chairman, called prison reform a "ready-made issue for exploitation by revolutionary groups."

The principle problems identified by HISC were summed up as "those involving the influx of revolutionary literature into the prisons, inflammatory correspondence between inmates and known revolutionaries, and personal contacts with inmates by members of revolutionary groups under the guise of attorney-client relationships."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

CONGRESSIONAL DISCRIMINATION

(Fort Worth, Texas) - The *Fort Worth Star Telegram* reports that at least 19 congressmen and senators practice discrimination in hiring and placement in their Washington, D.C., offices. Acquiring office help and assistants through the Office of Placement and Office Management, the representatives reportedly express preferences of "no minorities," "no Catholics" and similar comments, when filling out job order forms. □

FORD SUCCEEDS "KING RICHARD" AND NOTHING CHANGES

(Washington, D.C.) - Like the inevitable royal succession to the throne of the imbecile son of an English King, Gerald Ford has succeeded King Richard to rule the empire.

The awesome power of the President of the United States is now in the hands not only of an arch reactionary but also a recognized and admitted ignoramus. Such is the nature of "the system" under which the American people seem compelled to live and before which the whole world trembles, not in fear but in unrelieved anxiety over what next awful madness to come from the White House.

Successor Ford's address before the joint session of Congress on August 12, completed Nixon's "farewell to the nation" two days earlier. They were two parts of a



Perhaps anticipating his early demise, RICHARD NIXON, forced to leave office for his numerous crimes against the American people, shows President GERALD FORD the way to stay in office.

single whole. "I go because my support in the Congress was undermined", Nixon explained. "I pledge to reestablish union with the Congress," Ford intoned.

Both lied. Nixon deliberately continuing the cover-up; Ford out of ignorance and, as well, continuing the cover-up. The truth is that the office of the President of

the United States has long since usurped all real power from the Congress of the people. Only a madman or a fool could desire to hold such power in his hands alone.

But "the system" as it is now operated demands the throwing up of such madmen and fools periodically as front men and executors for the real centers of power in this country today in technology, industry, banking and the military.

Why then this verbal bowing to the will of the Congress of the United States? Only to feed the American people's fast eroding belief in the fiction of "checks and balances" between the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches of government. Only to fool us into believing that we do have some say about the policies enacted in Washington, D.C.

Ford's address to the Congress clearly indicated nothing essential will change — only the rhetoric. Claiming priority for galloping inflation, Ford pledged that not a red cent will be cut from a \$92 billion military budget for 1975. Praising the shrewd and treacherous Henry Kissinger, Ford declares that U.S. foreign policy remains the same.

If the so-called "defense" budget is untouchable, then where is this great crusade that the new President suggested he is launching to cut government spending expected to start. Where are the cuts to be made?

Nixon won the wrath of the very poor in this country by cutting already meager social service budgets to the bone. His "economy" measures in government have added to the roles of the unemployed. His farm policy is resulting in daily rising food prices and fears of mammoth food shortages just around the corner.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20



Blacks fill U.S. prisons in disproportionate numbers and receive the worst treatment once inside.

VACAVILLE INMATES STAGE HUNGER STRIKE PROTEST SHOOTING OF FELLOW INMATE

(Vacaville, Calif.) - Word has reached THE BLACK PANTHER of a hunger strike which has been going on for three weeks at the California Medical Facility here by 15 to 18 inmates of W-1 Wing. The inmates are protesting the recent shooting of a fellow inmate by prison officials.

In the signed letter a Vacaville inmate, who asked that his name be withheld for his safety, writes:

"The strike came about after an inmate named Kenny Waterman... (was) shot in the head by prison officials at very close range with a weapon known as a bean gun."

The letter goes on to say that Waterman required at least 15 stitches on the side of his head and has been denied proper medical treatment since his placement in segregation. The inmate says he knows for a fact that Waterman is a tuberculosis patient and has been denied medication for his illness.

"By word of mouth from one prison official it is understood that Mr. Waterman has been placed in a strip cell, which consists of a concrete room approximately 6 x 8 feet, with a fiberglass toilet and washbowl

CONTINUED ON PAGE 10

INMATE COALITION ATTACKS CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS REPORT

CALLS FOR CREATION OF INDEPENDENT OMBUDSMAN

(San Rafael, Calif.) - Charging that a recently released report by the California Department of Corrections' (CDC) Task Force to Study Violence recommends the same old "carrot and stick," a coalition of prison reform groups cited "the report's most glaring fault" as "its failure to recommend abolishing the indeterminate sentence and the parole structure."

"By this deliberate omission it rejects the input of prisoners and some staff on the major causes of violence," said the coalition at a press conference here last week.

The coalition consists of the following groups: Vacaville Prison Project; Volunteers Legal Desk; Prison Visitors; United Prisoner's Union; and the Committee for Prisoner Humanity and Justice.

OMBUDSMAN

It calls for the creation of an independent ombudsman's (arbitrator) office responsible to a board of ex-felons, retired CDC staff and private citizens appointed by the state legislature. The coalition points out that an ombudsman would receive and investigate prisoners' complaints, make recommendations and report and publicize the findings.

Predicting that "another massive failure will result" from the 112-page CDC report's "inadequate response to the just grievances of prisoners," the prison groups asserted that "nothing less than fundamental changes in the corrections system will suffice to stem the violence."

Summarizing the contents of the report, the coalition said it consists of "a little reform for public consumption, a lot of control for institutional convenience, and to hell with the prisoner."

California Director of Corrections Raymond Procnier set up the Task Force to Study Violence last November after years of mounting violence initiated by the authorities provoked widespread community outrage at the miserable conditions in California prisons. The Task Force report, however, falls far short of squarely dealing with the causes of prison violence.

One dissenting Task Force member reported that inmates in

San Quentin prison were unanimously vociferous and certain that the indeterminate sentence is at the root of the trouble.

The indeterminate sentence, he said, causes "loss of hope... frustration leading to volatile and/or suppressed anger... reversion to survival tactics... diminution of values of ethics and human life... (and) increases hatred of law enforcement."

"The judgemental and primitive attitudes and actions of the Board (Adult Authority)," he continued, "in repeated denials of parole release contribute directly to negative feelings in the inmates and as indirect contributing factors to ultimate violence."

The CDC report also neglects the prison staff's contribution to violence and simply recommends increased training for guards, while blaming current prison violence on a "new breed" of prisoner.



The power structure seeks to blame prison violence on "outside agitators."

"However," criticized the coalition, "a more valid argument can be made that a major contributor to violence is the 'old breed' of guard and administrator, who have remained isolated in their rural prisons, resistant to social change..."

"Although both convicts and penologists agree that violent guards and administrators are a primary cause of prison violence, the report studiously ignores this phenomenon."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 10

OMAHA BLACK ACTIVIST MAY WIN RELEASE FROM PRISON

(Omaha, Neb.) - Considered a thorn in the side of the Omaha power structure before he was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1971 for the alleged killing of a policeman, Brother David Rice was recently won a major court victory that could soon release him from jail for the first time in four years.

The Nebraska ruling circle wanted Brother Rice off the streets because of his effective work in the organization of the Omaha Chapter of the National Committee to Combat Fascism (NCCF), an organizing bureau of the Black Panther Party.

Throughout 1970, the group was active in the city, primarily in defeating the Omaha Urban Renewal program that threatened wide scale Black community removal and also in defeating a racist school bond issue.

The Omaha NCCF also ran seven members in the primary delegate elections to the county and state Democratic conventions. Of the seven, six, including Brother Rice, were elected.

ILLEGAL RAID

The Nebraska State Supreme Court upheld the brothers' 1971 conviction but federal District Court Judge Warren K. Urbom decided this spring that the police search warrant used to raid Brother Rice's house was illegal. During further evidentiary hearings, Judge Urbom found the state's case against Brother Rice severely lacking.

Judge Urbom ruled on July 5 that the state of Nebraska had 90 days to drop all charges against Brother Rice or begin retrial proceedings, if new evidence is obtained. The state has indicated it will appeal Judge Urbom's decision.

Brother Ed Poindexter, arrested with Brother Rice, whose appeal has been separated from that of Rice's, is also expected to be favorably affected by the decision when Judge Urbom rules on his case within the next few months.

The case began when Omaha policeman Larry Minard answered a bomb threat call on August 17. Arriving at a vacant house, he found a suitcase laying in the middle of the floor. When Minard picked it up, the suitcase exploded, killing him.

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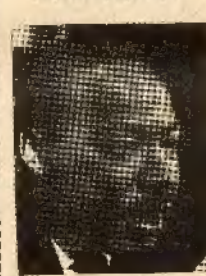
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Over 3,000 predominantly Black women and children picketed recently in New York City over proposed cuts in day care spending.

OVER 3,000 PROTEST DAY CARE CUTS IN NEW YORK CITY

(New York, N.Y.) - Despite the heavy rain, chants of "Day Care, not Welfare," rang from the lips of over 3,000 women and children as they converged on City Hall here recently. Representing 28 groups, the mostly Black and Puerto Rican demonstrators marched in protest against the city's cutbacks in day care services. The high-spirited parents and children carried signs in Spanish, Chinese and English declaring, "Day care is a right not a privilege," "Free, no fee," and "Our taxes for our daycare."

At issue is a new fee scale, effective July 1, that restricts the use of day care facilities to welfare recipients or people whose net income falls below a certain level. In addition, rent and medical expenses will no longer be a factor in determining how much a family can afford to pay for day care services.

Unless the estimated \$10 million in city funds and an equal amount in state funds is allocated, 6,000 children will be thrown out of the centers in September, forcing parents now paying small fees to pay up to \$75 a week per child or leave the program.

New York's 430 day care centers, some providing after school care for older children, provide services for 40,000 children.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 10

CONFLICTING TESTIMONY HIGHLIGHTS LEAVENWORTH TRIAL

(Wichita, Kansas) - The second week of the trial of four Black Leavenworth Brothers featured conflicting testimony by a majority of the government's star witnesses. Disciplinary reports and written statements prepared at different times varied widely.

The four — Odell Bennett, Jesse Evans, Alf Hill, and Alfred "Jazz" Jasper — along with two Chicano Brothers whose trial has been severed from that of the four, Jesse Lopez and Armondo Miramon, have been charged in connection with the July 31, 1973,

rebellion at the U.S. Penitentiary in Leavenworth.

The six are all political activists who have been framed by state and prison authorities for their organizing of inmates within the penitentiary.

Brothers Bennett, Evans, Hill and Jasper are being tried by an all-White jury whose average age is 45. When the government disqualified without cause the third prospective Black juror, Brother Hill walked to the courtroom lectern and began addressing the court:

"The last four or five days we have been talking about racism and racial prejudice...I know everyone in this court is tired of hearing about racism, but I've been hearing about it all my life," Hill said.

At this point Judge Frank Theis interrupted, saying, "...the government has a right to challenge anyone they choose."

PEERS ARE BLACK

"I understand that," countered Hill, "but I have a right to a trial by a jury of my peers. I've never lived in a White neighborhood. My peers are Black."

When Theis denied defense's request on July 15 for a two-week continuance to July 29, Brother Bennett declared, "I want to leave. I do not wish to dignify these 'railroad' proceedings with my presence...You are forcing us to trial." He and Brother Jasper are no longer in the courtroom. They watch their trial on closed circuit television from their detention cells.

In court, George Sahlie, an ex-Leavenworth inmate, testified that Brother Bennett asked him where a good place would be to take hostages. Sahlie, 51, was transferred from Leavenworth two days after the rebellion into a minimum security unit and was paroled from a halfway house in Billings, Montana, on August 13.

Sahlie denied that he received any promise of an early release if he would testify for the government. □

WHITE PEOPLE'S PARTY'S PHONE SERVICE CUT

(New Haven, Conn.) - A federal judge has refused temporarily to restore telephone service to the National White People's Party which used a special number to play anti-Black and anti-Semitic tape recorded messages. □

ALLEN HAYSON BEGINS PRISON TERM IN VACAVILLE

(Vallejo, Calif.) - Brother Allen Hayson, well-known activist-schoolteacher here, has begun serving his one to 14 year sentence in Vacaville Medical Facility on trumped-up charges of perjury.

Last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER described the case of Brother Hayson, 30, who was convicted this past June of perjury. An all-White jury decided that Brother Hayson lied when he testified last year in the murder trial of his nephew, Alonzo Neal.

Alonzo was convicted of killing a White cab driver in Livermore on November 5, 1972. Brother Hayson testified that his nephew was in Vallejo at the time of the murder; a fact he still believes is true.

Judge Allen P. Lindsey denied Brother Hayson probation on a so-called technicality and also denied him his appeal for a new trial on the technicality that Alameda County Deputy District Attorney John L. Taylor had not been informed of the filing of the appeal. Furthermore, Brother Hayson was denied bail pending appeal and therefore was sent to Vacaville.

Howard Moore, chief defense counsel in the Angela Davis case, is now handling Brother Hayson's case. Members of the community are actively working to raise funds for Brother Hayson's defense. Interested persons may send donations to the Allen Hayson Defense Fund, United California Bank, 227 Larwin Plaza, Vallejo, Calif. 94590. □

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PRISONERS OF LIBERATION

Allyn and Adele Rickett

On 1945 an American couple went to China as students and as informers for the U.S. Naval Intelligence Service.

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U.S. CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION BLASTS GOVERNMENT FOR FAILURE TO ENFORCE FAIR HOUSING

(Washington, D.C.) - The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights has sharply criticized the federal government's failure to enforce fair housing standards and has called on the government to require states to establish metropolitan housing and community development agencies to insure "minority groups" a free choice in housing.

At an August 12 press conference held here, the Commission charged in its 72-page report, entitled "Equal Opportunity in Suburbia," that states and local officials had manipulated zoning regulations, building codes and highway construction to keep out or remove poor and minority group families from many suburban areas.

According to the Commission's report, federal fair housing laws have not solved the problem of racial discrimination in selling and renting. "Present programs," the report says, "often are administered so as to continue rather than reduce racial segregation."

The Commission recommended that the agencies, to be set up within one year on either a state-wide or metropolitan area basis, have the power to override various local and state laws such as zoning ordinances and building codes.

It was further suggested that federal subsidies or tax cuts be given to all persons who purchase homes in areas which are working toward racial integration in housing.

The independent, six member, bipartisan fact-finding Commission is concerned with the rights of minorities and women but has no power to make regulations or enforce laws. It is authorized to report its findings and recommendations to the President and to Congress.

Among other Commission recommendations were:

- The Department of Justice and the Department of Housing and Urban Development and all federal regulatory agencies should step up their enforcement of fair housing, mortgaging and financing laws;

- The Office of Federal Contract Compliance of the Department of Labor should require housing contractors to demonstrate the adequacy of low and moderate-income housing in

areas in which they are located or propose to relocate.

The Commission found that "suburban governments have acted almost exclusively in their own economic interests, often to the detriment of the central city and of the metropolitan area as a whole."

"WHITE NOOSES"

Exclusionary zoning, failure to enact or enforce fair housing ordinances and failure to utilize federal housing assistance programs have been used by suburbs to create affluent "white nooses" around central cities, the Commission said.

It also charged that private real estate practices reinforce and profit by a dual housing market - one for Whites and one for minorities. Real estate brokers frequently steer prospective buyers to segregated housing and control access of minority brokers to listings of houses for sale in White areas.

The Commission's report was based on testimony taken from tenants in public housing, minority suburban homeowners, real estate brokers and government officials in St. Louis, Baltimore and Washington, D.C. □

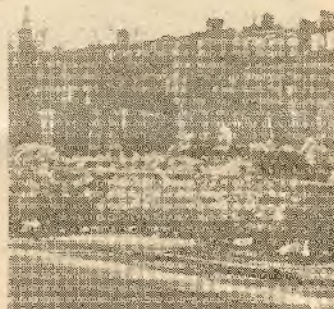
OMAHA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

Arrest warrants were issued for Brothers Rice and Poindexter, the two most well-known NCCF members. Then, sixteen-year-old Duane Peak, who admitted placing the bomb, was also arrested. Judge Simon A. Simon granted a warrant to search Brother Rice's house on the basis that he was "a member of a militant organization that advocates the killing of policemen."

At the preliminary hearing Peak initially denied any affiliation with Brothers Rice and Poindexter concerning the bombing. Later on in the hearing, however, Peak, nervous and trembling, reversed himself and falsely involved the two brothers in the bombing. While on the stand Peak admitted he was saying what police wanted him to and that he had been threatened with the electric chair.

Since their arrest, Brothers Rice and Poindexter have remained in the Nebraska State Prison. Peak, however, pled guilty to "juvenile delinquency" and is now free in the custody of his grandmother in Kentucky. □



Broken down tenement apartments, like those above, are usually occupied by Blacks and other poor people.

"CONTRADICTIONS OF THE AFRICAN RULING CLASS"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

found as to rule out the preservation of their own interests in the compromise independence worked out between themselves and their former rulers.

If the weakness of the present African leaders were the only problem, they could be dismissed as passive bystanders unable to make operational the potential of Pan-Africanism as an ideology of liberation. However, they maintain themselves as a class by fomenting internal divisions and by dependence on external capitalist powers.

These policies are antithetical to Pan-Africanism. The record since independence confirms that the interests of the African rulers are as irreconcilable with genuine Pan-Africanism as genuine Pan-Africanism is irreconcilable with the interests of international capitalism...

All the activities of European and American business aim at perpetuating the division of the continent initiated at the time of the Partition (1885-1890). The African leaders are showing that they too seek to maintain division of the African people, since gaining their objective of formal independence. The only alliance which the African ruling class now vigorously defends is that with imperialism against the African people. Most decidedly, this power structure does not want to allow the masses either the consciousness or the reality of unity.

The very leaders who helped to originate and foster the vision of Pan-Africanism are now the main obstacles to its realization. □

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

EVERS DENIES GUILT

(Fayette, Miss.) - Black Mayor Charles Evers, declaring that unnamed forces are trying to break him "financially and politically," said he is innocent of federal income tax evasion charges. Mayor Evers, indicted last week on three counts of evasion amounting to more than \$50,000 for the years 1968, 1969, and 1970, said, "I don't know of any wrong that I've done. I think the people of Mississippi know by now that I want to do what is best for Mississippi."

N. Y. CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

(New York, N.Y.) - A coalition representing minority workers in Harlem has said that unless half the force employed in the construction of facilities on the north campus of City College was non-White, the job would not be permitted to begin. At a meeting in which contractors bid on the project, James Haughton, head of the labor group Fight Back, said Harlem was "a desparate community," with "armies of people" out of work.

AIR FORCE JUSTICE

(New York, N.Y.) - Five Air Force officers have asked that the "present and immediately preceding" superintendents and commandants of cadets at the Air Force and other military academies be court-martialed for violations of the Uniform Code of Military Justice. The violations include imposition of nonjudicial punishment of cadets, denial of their legal rights, coercion, harassment and other assorted violations, primarily in the conduct, honor and ethics codes at the academies.

TORTURE A WAY OF LIFE

(New York, N.Y.) - Torture, says an Amnesty International report, is an official way of life in more than 30 countries and is evidenced in some form in at least 64 nations. The 224-page report on torture, spanning the past decade, describes institutionalized policies of torture at every level of government and concludes that it is most often used to combat dissent.

COURTS-MARTIAL THIS MONTH FOR IWAKUNI FIVE

(Iwakuni, Japan) - The Special Courts Martial of five U.S. Marines stationed at the Marine Corps Air Station here are slated to begin this month. The Marines, known as the Iwakuni 5, are charged with a violation of a local Marine Corps order which prohibits the distribution of a petition off base by off duty personnel without prior command approval.

The five were arrested on July 12 and 13 for showing others a copy of a letter, while off duty, out of uniform, and off base. The letter was to Senator J.W. Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, and protested the abuse of democratic freedoms in South Korea and especially the sentencing of 55 political prisoners, including students, professors, poets and two Japanese citizens, to punishments ranging from 20 years to death.

According to a press release by the National Lawyers Guild Military Law Office in Iwakuni, "These actions were the latest in a series of repressive acts carried out by South Korean President Park Chung Hee under his Emergency Measure No. 4 of April 3, 1974." More than 40 signed copies of the letter have been sent to Senator Fulbright, said the Guild.

The Iwakuni Five are: LCPL Gerald W. MacCauley, PVT Hugh G. Dalton, LCPL Robert A. Falatine — all of headquarters and Maint. Squadron 17; PFC Patrick F. McDonald of H&MS12; and LCPL Frank Huff of H&MS15. All five Marines are members of 1st MAW (Marines Against the War), the Iwakuni Chapter of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO).

States the press release: "While the Iwakuni Five believed the order to be an un-Constitutional abridgement of their First Amendment Rights, and in open violation of the right of service-people to petition Congress (guaranteed by 10 USC 1034 and DoD Directive 1325.6 IIG), it was an attempt to avoid open defiance of the order, that they chose to show others a copy of an individual signature letter rather than a petition."

The order states that a "petition, publication, hand bill, flyer, or other similar printed or written material" must not be circulated. □

CHINESE GARMENT WORKERS STRIKE S.F. SWEATSHOP

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Over 100 Chinese garment workers are entering the second month of their strike against the Great Chinese American Sewing Company here in Chinatown in a labor strike which may well determine the future organizing in Chinatown for many years.

The Bay Area Bureau of the *Guardian* reported that the striking workers are currently in an organizing campaign with Local 101 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU), which represents a new start at organizing in Chinatown. The workers have gained wide

support among other workers and unions, particularly in Chinatown.

Historically, Chinatown's garment industry, in which Chinese subcontractors bid for work from the large manufacturers, has been known for its infamous sweatshop conditions, long hours and substandard wage, piece rate system. Many immigrant Chinese women who speak no English and would have a difficult time working outside of Chinatown are thus ruthlessly exploited.

The Great Chinese American Sewing Company, Chinatown's largest sewing shop, is directly owned by the manufacturer, unlike the small subcontracting shops. Young, bearded and "liberal" Doug Tompkins, president of Esprit de Corp, prides himself as having the "nicest sewing shop in Chinatown." He told the *Guardian* that his renovation of the shop to be "light, airy and nicely decorated" has created a better working atmosphere for his employees.

The striking workers tell an entirely different story, with no mention of the shop's aesthetics. They complain bitterly of piece rates arbitrarily chosen and adjusted downward so that few could earn over the minimum \$2 wage per hour, of rigidly enforced breaks and being unable to lift their heads from their machines because of the unbearable speed-up.

WORKERS STRIKE

Following the firing of a worker who had been very active in the unionization drive, the workers decided to go on strike.

On the strike's third day Tompkins announced that the company was closed due to financial losses and hired a notorious San Francisco anti-labor lawyer. Tompkins claims that the shop had been losing money since late last year due to the energy crisis and that, as a result, it was forced to borrow more and more from its parent company, Esprit de Corp.

The workers, however, quickly point out that in the first five months of fiscal 1974, Esprit de Corp netted a profit of \$1.4 million. The separation of the two companies is merely a book-keeping matter and the closing of the sewing shop is clearly a maneuver to break the strike, the union insists.

It has filed unfair labor practice charges with the National Labor

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



"I'm not striking just for a few dollars or my job... what I'm fighting for is the rights of all Chinese in America, so our people can stand up..."

DELLUMS' CORNER

TO FORD: "DON'T IGNORE THE PEOPLE"

(Washington, D.C.) - California congressman Ronald V. Dellums has warned President Gerald Ford against "continuing to ignore the cry of people in the middle and lower income brackets for social and economic justice."

The Bay Area congressman, commenting on Ford's address to the nation last week, said that he (Dellums) was particularly concerned about the President's proposed solution to the country's runaway inflation.

"The answer, of course, is just not as simple as cutting federal spending. There is relatively little more to be gained by this approach unless there is a firm commitment to cut the fat from the bloated defense budget. This, the President is seemingly unwilling to do," Dellums said.

The congressman further criticized Ford for not proposing a sizable cut in the defense budget. Dellums insists that as much as \$15-\$25 billion in the military budget could be cut without endangering U.S. security.

Finally, Dellums noted Ford's "glaring" omission of not mentioning tax reform in his speech. "Significant tax reform, including plugging tax loopholes, offers the possibility of increasing federal revenues by \$15 to \$25 billion, and would effectively dampen inflation pressures. The same reforms could allow a tax cut for the less affluent, and ease the pain of inflation," Dellums said.

HUEY FRAMED

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

"The only reason Huey isn't dead is because he wasn't home when the police busted in!"

Ms. Brown said the condition of the apartment after the police left was "unbelievable." She said they went so far as to cut up the carpet in their outrage. Among the known personal items taken from the apartment were the U.S. passports of Brother Huey and his secretary, clothes and personal items "that by now are hung on the walls of some policeman's office or living room as a memento of their dastardly act," Ms. Brown said.

"This should be further evidence for everyone to clearly see," Ms. Brown added, "that the power structure of this city, together with the Watergaters that escape disclosure in and around the White House are

LEAVENWORTH BROTHERS,

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

Calling for "full due process rights for prisoners in all classification and disciplinary hearings," the prison groups said, "It is not enough to say, as the report does, that 'inmate participation in classification decisions should be increased.'"

The coalition also disputed the report's contention that violence is caused by political prisoners.

The report mentions that the prisoner's family is a key factor in his future adjustment, but offers no proposals to keep the inmate in touch with his family, such as the Black Panther Party's Free Busing to Prisons Program and overall Free Legal Aid Program does. □

DALLAS RAIDED

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3
efforts has forced reconsideration by the city to fund the Party's program.

Powerful reactionary forces within the Dallas power structure, however, are making every effort to defeat the move in the Dallas City Council to fund the program. Part of this effort is the use of the Dallas law enforcement agencies to undermine the Chapter's leadership by arresting and hopefully hanging on Brother Fred Bell some trumped-up charge that could result in the revoking of his parole.

This latest effort, as transparent as it is, is part of the local and federal campaign to harass, intimidate, attack and destroy the Black Panther Party and its leaders because of the Party's vanguard role in serving the people and exposing the system. □

determined to put Huey away forever, and by so doing, they hope destroy the Black Panther Party. What they don't understand is that so long as there is oppression and so long as there are Black people, they can never destroy the Black Panther Party or the spirit of Huey P. Newton." □

VACAVILLE INMATES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

combined and a concrete slab for a bed," the letter explained.

It went on to say that Waterman is to be transferred to Folsom State Prison Adjustment Center.

The letter then asked for community support in eliminating the repressive conditions inside the prison.

"Some unbelievable abuse and mistreatment of inmates in W-1 Wing (the 'hole') and...in our Intensive Treatment Center (ITC) has been going on," the inmate writes.

"It is requested by this writer and his peers that this information be made available to the public, so as to have an investigation brought forth of this so-called medical facility and its staff members, who are more than willing to condone unbelievable abuse and mistreatment of human beings. Only with the assistance of the public can a change be brought about for the betterment of the convict and the public itself."

The letter directs concerned persons to write or call Superintendent Clanton, California Medical Facility, P.O. Box 2000, Vacaville California 95688 or the Director of the California Department of Corrections in Sacramento, California, demanding that the civil rights unit of the FBI investigate Vacaville's W-1 Wing, Willis Unit, W-2, W-3, and the Intensive Treatment Center. □



A coalition of community groups in New York City is protesting the city's proposed day care budgetary cuts.

STRIKE

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

Relations Board on the closing of the shop and the firing of the activist worker. Since it may take some time to get a resolution, new strategies are being developed to put pressure on the company.

One worker summed up the strikers' aspirations which go beyond their economic demands: "I'm not striking just for a few dollars on my job. That doesn't matter so much to me; what I'm fighting for is the right of all Chinese in America, so our people can stand up and so my grandchildren will not have to suffer the same discrimination." □

PROTEST DAY CARE CUTS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

ren. This allows the mothers of many of these children to acquire jobs and remain off the meager subsistence level of welfare.

Much of the city's procrastination in allocating these much-needed funds is based on the fact that it is to the city's advantage to force women onto welfare. The 1972 Revenue Sharing Act stipulated that the city and the state must split the cost of day care expenses. However, it also stated that the federal government reimburses the city for 90% of its day care expenditures, if the women work in the WIN, Work Incentive ("forced-labor") Program. Under this "program" welfare recipients work for no pay on civil service-unionized jobs, providing a cheap substitute labor force.

The coalition of community groups arranged a meeting with Mayor Abraham Beame's staff representative, Lt. Mayor James Cavanaugh, who did not show up at all. Cavanaugh's replacement showed further disrespect for the mothers by being an hour late.

The obvious lack of concern on the part of the mayor and his staff did not prevent the group from staging another demonstration on Aug. 15, at the City Council budget hearing to demand letters of intent to support day care funding from each of the City Council members. □



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STATEMENT BY HUEY P. NEWTON AT THE REVOLUTIONARY MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR GEORGE JACKSON

George Jackson "will go on into immortality because we know the people will win," said Huey P. Newton at the Revolutionary Memorial Service for the fallen Field Marshal of the Black Panther Party.

Huey P. Newton, leader of the Party, eulogized his "hero" at the service: "A strong man, without fear, determined, full of love, strength and dedication to the people's cause", a man who "lived a life that we must praise."

George will live "on into immortality," Huey said, because his ideas will inspire generations of revolutionaries and therefore victory is certain.

Huey P. Newton's statement is confident of people's victory, moving and tender, yet thoroughly analytical of the man and the wretched system that murdered him.

In honor of George on this, the third anniversary of his assassination, **THE BLACK PANTHER** reprints below Huey P. Newton's statement at the August 28, 1971, Revolutionary Memorial Service for George Jackson, held at St. Augustine's Episcopal Church in Oakland.

Power to the People. Power to our fallen comrade Brother George Jackson, member of the Black Panther Party. First, because many people are wondering, I would like to explain the connection between Brother George Jackson and the Black Panther Party.

When I went to prison in 1967 I met George. Not physically, but through his ideas, his thoughts and words. He was at Soledad Prison at the time; I was at California Penal Colony. George was a legendary figure throughout the prison system, where he spent most of his life.

I met George through his spirit. Shortly after learning about him I got word through the prison grapevine that he wanted to join the Black Panther Party. At his request he was made a member of the People's Revolutionary Army with the rank of general and field marshal. He was put in charge of the prison recruiting, and was asked to go on with his life as a revolutionary example, which was the most important thing that one can ever do, because that cannot be killed.

I say that the legendary figure is also a hero. George Jackson was my hero. He set a standard for prisoners, political prisoners, for people. He showed the love, the strength, the revolutionary fervor that's characteristic of any soldier for the people. He inspired prisoners, whom I later encountered, to put his ideas into practice and so his spirit became a living thing.

Today I say that although George's body has fallen, his spirit goes on, because his ideas live. And we will see that these ideas stay alive, because they'll be manifested in our bodies and in these young Panthers' bodies, who are our children. So it's a true saying that there will be



Brother HUEY P. NEWTON (at podium) delivered the eulogy at the Revolutionary Memorial Service for assassinated Black Panther Party Field Marshal George Jackson on August 28, 1971, at St. Augustine's Episcopal Church in Oakland.

revolution from one generation to the next. This was George's legacy, and he will go on, he will go on into immortality, because we believe that the people will win, we know the people will win, as they advance, generation upon generation.

What kind of standard did George Jackson set? First, he was a strong man, without fear, determined, full of love, strength, and dedication to the people's cause. He lived a life that we praise. No matter how he was oppressed, no matter how wrongly he was done, he still kept the love for the people. And this is why he felt no pain in giving up his life for the people's cause.

The state itself sets the stage for the kind of contradiction or violence that occurs in our world, particularly in the prisons. The ruling circle of the United States has terrorized the world. The state has the audacity to say they have the right to kill. They say they have a death penalty and it's legal. But I say by the laws of nature that no death penalty can be legal—it's only cold-blooded murder. It spurs all sorts of violence, because every man has a contract with himself, to keep himself alive at all costs.

Legally the state can only confine someone, subject to correction at a later date. Even if the state does wrong it could give itself the semblance of legality by leaving open the possibility of rectification. But of course with the death penalty, with the kind

of violence that we see in our community where the police are also the executioners, we don't have this chance of negotiation.

They have the audacity to say that people should deliver a life to them without a struggle. None of us can accept that. George Jackson had every right to do everything possible to preserve his life and the life of his comrades, the life of the People.

STRENGTH

Even after his death, George Jackson is a legendary figure and a hero. Even the oppressor realizes this. To cover their murder they say that George Jackson killed five people, five oppressors, and wounded three in the space of thirty seconds. You know, sometimes I like to overlook the fact that this would be physically impossible.

But after all George Jackson is my hero. And I would like to think that it was possible; I would be very happy thinking that George Jackson had the strength because that would have made him superman. (Of course, my hero would have to be a superman.) And we will raise our children to be like George Jackson, to live like George Jackson and to fight for freedom as George Jackson fought for freedom.

George's last statement, the example of his conduct at San Quentin on that terrible day, left a standard for political prisoners

CONTINUED ON PAGE 14

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

"It is an old place to find freedom, but that was the place I first found mine."

Huey P. Newton

With power and passion, the co-founder of the Black Panther Party tells his life story. Here is the dynamic account of the making of a revolutionary. Boyhood, a deeply religious and loving family. Adolescence as a hustler, ghetto-survivor. Murder trial for the death of a policeman. A college career that inspired the militant "Free Huey, Convicted, Imprisoned, and Fought Exonerated" slogan. An autobiography in a most moving sense—a testament to the Black American man and his dilemma in the 1970s.

24 pages of photographs \$5.95

To purchase this book, send \$8.95 in cash or money order to: Central Distribution, 8501 E. 14th Street, Oakland, California 94621. Also available by Huey P. Newton To Die For The People \$1.95.

Harcourt Brace Jovanovich

"Revolutionary Suicide" is now available in paperback at \$1.95, from Rallantue Books, New York City.

"I know that they will not be satisfied until they've pushed me out of this existence altogether."

So wrote George Lester Jackson, "Comrade George," as he was called, the People's Only Field Marshal who held that position courageously and with dignity within the Black Panther Party. Writing to one of his attorneys, Ms. Fay Stender, in April, 1970, graphically depicting the nature of the California penal system, Comrade George in the following letter leaves no room for doubt as to whom he feels must assume the responsibility for the conditions under which he and countless Black and poor people find themselves in California: the governor of the state, Ronald Reagan, and the California Department of Corrections.

With clear-cut insight and biting wit, Comrade George presents us with both a brilliant political document as well as a look into the living, pulsating soul of a man whose ability to reach out to serve and organize his people touched all our hearts forever... George Jackson Lives!

April 1970

"Dear Fay,

"On the occasion of your and Senator Dymally's tour and investigation into the affairs here at Soledad, I detected in the questions posed by your team a desire to isolate some rationale that would explain why racism exists at the prison with 'particular prominence'.

"Of course the subject was really too large to be dealt with in one tour and in the short time they allowed you, but it was a brave scene. My small but mighty mouthpiece, and the Black establishment senator and his team, invading the state's maximum security row in the worst of its concentration camps. I think you are the first woman to be allowed to inspect these facilities. Thanks from all. The question was too large, however. It's tied into the question of why all these California prisons vary in character and flavor in general. It's tied into the larger question of why racism exists in this whole society with 'particular prominence,' tied into history. Out of it comes another question. Why do California joints produce more Bunchy Carters than those over the rest of the country?

"I understand your attempt to isolate the set of localized circumstances that give to this particular prison's problems of race is based on a desire to aid us right now, in the present crisis. There are some changes that could be made right now that would alleviate some of the pressures inside this and other prisons. But to get at the causes, you know, one would be forced to deal with questions at the very center of American political and economic life, at the core of the American historical experience.

"This prison didn't come to exist where it does just by happenstance. Those who inhabit it and feed off its existence are historical products. The great majority of Soledad pigs are southern migrants who do not want to work in the fields and farms of the area, who couldn't sell cars or insurance, and who couldn't

tolerate the discipline of the army. And of course prisons attract sadists. After one concedes that racism is stamped unalterably into the present nature of American socio-political life in general (the definition of fascism is a police state wherein the political ascendancy is tied into and protects the interests of the upper class—characterized by militarism, racism, and imperialism), and concedes further that criminals and crime arise from material, economic, sociopolitical causes, we can then burn all of the criminology and penology libraries and direct our attention where it will do some good.

"The logical place to begin any investigation into the problems of California prisons is with our 'pigs are beautiful' Governor Reagan, radical reformer turned reactionary. For a real understanding of the failure of prison policies, it is senseless to continue to study the criminal. All of those who can afford to be honest know that the real victim, that poor, uneducated, disorganized man who finds himself a convicted criminal, is simply the end result of a long chain of corruption and mismanagement that starts with people like Reagan and his political appointees in Sacramento. After one investigates Reagan's character (what makes a turncoat) the next logical step in the inquiry would be a look into the biggest political prize of the state—the directorship of the Department of Correction.

"All other lines of inquiry would be like walking backward. You'll never see where you're going. You must begin with directors, assistant directors, adult authority boards, roving boards, supervisors, wardens, captains, and guards. You have to examine these people from director down to guard before you can logically examine their product. Add to this some concrete and steel, barbed wire, rifles, pistols, clubs, the tear gas that killed Brother Billingslea in San Quentin in February, 1970, while he was locked in his cell, and the pick handles of Folsom, San Quentin, and Soledad.

"To determine how men will behave once they enter the prison it is of first importance to know that prison. Men are brutalized by their environment—not the reverse.

"I gave you a good example of this when I saw you last. Where I am presently being held, they never allow us to leave our cell without first handcuffing us and beating or chaining the cuffs to our waists. This is preceded always by a very thorough skin search. A force of a dozen or more pigs can be expected to invade the row at any time searching and destroying personal effects. The attitude of the staff toward the convicts is both defensive and hostile. Until the convict gives in completely it will continue to be so. By giving in, I mean prostrating oneself at their feet. Only then does their attitude alter itself to one of paternalistic condescension.

"Most convicts don't dig this kind of relationship (though there are some who do love it) with a group of individuals demonstrably inferior to the rest of the society in regard to education, culture, and sensitivity. Our cells are so far from the regular dining area that our food is always cold before we get it. Some days

there is only one meal that can be called cooked. We never get anything but cold cut sandwiches for lunch. There is no variety to the menu. The same things week after week. One is confined to his cell 23½ hours a day. Overt racism exists unchecked. It is not a case of the pigs trying to stop the many racist attacks; they actively encourage them.

"They are fighting upstairs right now. It's 11:10 a.m., June 11. No Black is supposed to be on the tier upstairs with anyone but other Blacks but mistakes take place and one or two Blacks end up on the tier with nine or ten White convicts frustrated by the living conditions or openly working with the pigs. The whole ceiling is trembling. In hand-to-hand combat we always win, we lose sometimes if the pigs give them knives or zip guns. Lunch will be delayed today, the tear gas or whatever it is drifts down to sting my nose and eyes. Someone is hurt bad. I hear the meat wagon from the hospital being brought up. Pigs probably gave them some weapons. But I must be fair. Sometimes (not more often than necessary) they'll set up one of the Mexican or White convicts. He'll be one who has not been sufficiently racist in his attitudes. After the brothers (enraged by previous attacks) kick on this White convict whom the officials have set up, he'll fall right into line with the rest.

"I was saying that the great majority of the people who live in this area of the state and seek their employment from this institution have overt racism as a traditional aspect of their characters. The only stops that regulate how far they will carry this thing from the fear of losing employment here as a result of the outside pressures to control the violence. That is O Wing, Max (Maximum Security) Row, Soledad in part anyway.

"Take an individual who has been in the general prison population for a time. Picture him as an average convict with the average twelve-year-old mentality, the nation's norm. He wants out, he wants a woman and a beer. Let's say this average convict is White and has just been caught attempting to escape. They may put him on Max Row. This is the worst thing that will ever happen to him. In the general population facility there are no chains and cuffs, TVs, radios, record players, civilian sweaters, keys to his own cell for daytime use, serve to keep his mind off his real problems. There is also a recreation yard with all sorts of balls and instruments to strike or thrust at. There is a gym. There are movies and a library well stocked with light fiction. And of course there is work, where for two or three cents an hour convicts here at Soledad make paper products, furniture, and clothing. Some people actually like this work since it does provide some money for the small things and helps them to get through their day without thinking about their real problems.

"Take an innocent con out of this general population setting (because a pig 'thought' he may have seen him attempting a lock). Bring him to any part of O Wing (the worst part of the adjustment center of which Max Row is a part). He will be cuffed, chained, belted,



pressured by the police who think that every convict should be an informer. He will be pressured by the White cons to join their racist brand of politics (they all go under the nickname 'Hitler's Helpers'). If he is predisposed to help Black he will be pushed away by Black. Three weeks is enough. The strongest hold out no more than a couple of weeks. There has been one White man only to go through this O Wing experience without losing his balance, without allowing himself to succumb to the madness of bald, protrusive racism.

'It destroys the logical processes of the mind, a man's thoughts become completely disorganized. The noise, madness streaming from every throat, frustrated sounds from the bars, metallic sounds from the walls the steel trays, the iron beds bolted to the wall, the hollow sounds from a cast-iron sink or toilet.

'The smells, the human waste thrown at us, unwashed bodies, the rotten food. When a White con leaves here he's ruined for life. No Black leaves Max Row waking. Either he leaves on the meat wagon or leaves crawling looking at the pig's feet.

'Irony, because one cannot get a parole to the outside prison directly from O Wing, Max Row. It's positively not done. The parole board won't even consider the Max Row case. So a man licks at the feet of the pig not for a release to the outside world but for the privilege of going upstairs to O Wing adjustment center. There the licking process must continue if a parole is the object. You can count on one hand the number of people who have been paroled to the streets from O Wing proper in all the years that the prison has existed. No one goes from O Wing, Max Row straight to the general prison population. To go from here to the outside world is unthinkable. A man must go from Max Row to the regular adjustment center facility upstairs. Then from there to the general prison population. Only then can he entertain thoughts of eventual release to the outside world.

'One can understand the depression felt by an inmate on Max Row. He's fallen as far as he can into the social trap, relief is so distant that it is very easy for him to lose his holds. In two weeks that little average man who may have ended up on Max Row for suspicion of attempted escape is so brutalized, so completely without holds that he will never heal again. It's worse than Vietnam.

'He's dodging lead. He may be forced to fight a duel to the death with knives. If he doesn't sound and act more zealous than everyone else he will be challenged for not being loyal to his race and its politics, fascism. Some of these cons support the pigs' racism without shame, the others support it inadvertently by their own racism. The former are White, the latter Black. But in here as on the street Black racism is a forced reaction. A survival adaptation.

'The picture that I have painted of Soledad's general population facility may have made it so and not too bad at all. That mistaken impression would result from the absence in my description of one more very important feature of the main line—terrorism. A frightening, petrifying diffusion of violence and intimidation is emitted from the offices of the warden and captain. How else could a small group of armed men be expected to hold and rule another much larger group except through fear?

'We have a gym (inducement to throw away our energies with a ball instead of revolution).

But if you walk into this gym with a cigarette burning, you're probably in trouble. There is a pig waiting to trap you. There's a sign 'No Smoking. If you miss the sign, trouble. If you drop the cigarette to comply, trouble. The floor is regarded as something of a fire hazard (I'm not certain what the pretext is). There are no receptacles. The pig will pounce. You'll be told in no uncertain terms to scrape the cigarette from the floor with your hands. It builds from there. You have a gym but only certain things may be done and in specified ways. Since the rules change with the pigs' mood, it is really safer for a man to stay in his cell.

'You have to work with emoluments that range from nothing to three cents an hour! But once you accept the pay job in the prison's industrial sector you cannot get out without going through the bad conduct process. When workers are needed, it isn't a case of accepting a job in this area. You take the job or you're automatically refusing to work, even if you clearly stated that you would cooperate in other employment. The same atmosphere prevails on the recreation yard where any type of minor mistake could result not in merely a bad conduct report and placement in adjustment center, but death. A fistfight, a temporary, trivial loss of temper will bring a fusillade of bullets down on the darker of the two men fighting.

'You can't begin to measure the bad feeling caused by the existence of one TV set shared by 140 men. Think! One TV, 140 men. If there is more than one channel, what's going to occur? In Soledad's TV rooms there has been murder, mayhem, and destruction of many TV sets.

'The Blacks occupy one side of the room and the Whites and Mexicans the other. Isn't it significant in some way that our numbers in prison are sufficient to justify the claiming of half of all these facilities?

'We have a side, they have a side. What does your imagination envisage out of a hypothetical situation where Nina Simone sings, Angela Davis speaks, and Jim Brown "splits" on one channel, while Merle Haggard yodels and begs for an ass kicking on another. The fight will follow immediately after some brother, who is less democratic than he is starved for beauty (we did vote, but they're sixty to our forty), turns the station to see Angela Davis. What lines do you think the fighting will be along? Won't it be Angela and me against Merle Haggard?

'But this situation is tolerable at least up to a point. It was worse. When I entered the joint on this offense, they had half and we had half, but our half was in the back.

'In a case like the one just mentioned, the White convicts will start passing the word among themselves that all Whites should be in the TV room to vote in the "Cadillac cowboy." The two groups polarize out of a situation created by whom? It's just like the outside. Nothing at all complicated about it. When people walk on each other, when disharmony is the norm, when organisms start falling apart it is the fault of those whose responsibility it is to govern. They're doing something wrong.

'And long-range political activity isn't going to help that man who will die tomorrow or tonight. The apologists recognize that these places are controlled by absolute terror, but they justify the pig's excesses with the argument that we exist outside the practice of any civilized codes of conduct. Since we are convicts rather than men, a bullet through the

heart, summary execution for fistfighting or stepping across a line is not extreme or unsound at all. An official is allowed full range in violent means because a convict can be handled no other way.

'Fay, have you ever considered what type of man is capable of handling absolute power. I mean how many would not abuse it? Is there any way of isolating or classifying generally who can be trusted with a gun and absolute discretion as to who he will kill? I've already mentioned that most of them are KKK types. The rest, all the rest, in general, are so stupid that they shouldn't be allowed to run their own bath. A responsible state government would have found a means of weeding out most of the savage types that are drawn to gunshiner jobs long ago. How did all these pigs get through? Men who can barely read, write, or reason. How did they get through!!? You may as well give a baboon a gun and set him loose on us!! It's the same in here as on the streets out there.

'Who has loosed this thing on an already suffering people? The Reagans, Nixons, the men who have, who own. Investigate them! There are no qualifications asked, no experience necessary. Any fool who falls in here and can sign his name might shoot me tomorrow from a position thirty feet above my head with an automatic military rifle! He could be dead drunk. It could really be an accident (a million to one it won't be, however), but he'll be protected still. He won't even miss a day's wages.

'The textbooks on criminology like to advance the idea that prisoners are mentally defective. There is only the merest suggestion that the system itself is at fault. Penologist regard prisons as asylums. Most policy is formulated in a bureau that operates under the heading Department of Corrections. But what can we say about these asylums since none of the inmates are ever cured. Since in every instance they are sent out of the prison more damaged physically and mentally than when they entered. Because that is the reality. Do you continue to investigate the inmate? Where does administrative responsibility begin? Perhaps the administration of the prison cannot be held accountable for every individual act of their charges, but when things fly apart along racial lines, when the breakdown can be traced so clearly to circumstances even beyond the control of the guards and administration, investigation of anything outside the tenets of the fascist system itself is futile.

'Nothing has improved, nothing has changed in the weeks since your team was here. We're on the same course, the Blacks are fast losing the last of their restraints. Growing numbers of Blacks are openly passed over when paroles are considered. They have become aware that their only hope lies in resistance. They have learned that resistance is actually possible. The holds are beginning to slip away. Very few men imprisoned for economic crimes or even crimes of passion against the oppressor feel that they are really guilty. Most of today's Black convicts have come to understand that they are most abused victims of an unrighteous order.

'Up until now, the prospect of parole has kept us from confronting our captors with any real determination. But now with the living conditions deteriorating and with the sure knowledge that we are slated for destruction, we have been transformed into an implacable

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 14)

STATEMENT BY HUEY P. NEWTON

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1
and for the prisoner society of racist, reactionary America. He left a standard for the liberation armies of the world. He showed us how to act. He demonstrated how the unjust would be criticized by the weapon. And this will certainly be true, because the people will take care of that.

George also said once that the oppressor is very strong and he might beat him down, he might beat us down to our very knees, he might crush us to the ground, but it would be physically impossible for the oppressor to go on. At some point his legs will get tired, and when his legs get tired, then George Jackson and the people will tear his kneecaps off

But first the state sets the scene for such violence, you see. And some people say we can't get rid of this kind of physical conflict with more of the same. Well, I would take issue with this (we can use that example of the oppressor stomping George Jackson down to his knees; he can't go on). We will retaliate with violence against his violence. It's true that we'll be hurt by his violence but we're determined not to let him wipe out the people.

We know that he cannot wipe out the people, because we will fight on. We will tear his legs off, we'll tear his head off and we'll take the example from George Jackson. In the name of love and in the name of freedom, with love as our guide, we'll slit every throat of anyone who threatens the people and our children. We'll do it in the name of peace, if this is what we are forced to do, because as soon as it's over, then we can have the kind of world

where violence will no longer exist

So we will be very practical. We won't make statements and believe the things the prison officials say their incredible stories about one man killing five people in thirty seconds. We will go on and live very realistically. There will be pain and much suffering in order for us to develop. But even in our suffering, I see a strength growing. I see the example that George set living on.

We know that all of us will die someday. But we know that there are two kinds of death, the reactionary death and the revolutionary death. One death is significant and the other is not. George certainly died in a significant way, and his death will be very heavy, while the deaths of the ones that fell that day in San Quentin will be lighter than a feather.

Even those who support them now will not support them in the



Mrs. GEORGIA JACKSON (left), mother of George Jackson, and one of his sisters, at funeral.

future, because we're determined to change their minds. We'll change their minds or else in the people's name we'll have to wipe them out thoroughly, wholly, absolutely and completely.
ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

GEORGE JACKSON LIVES!



CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

army of liberation. The shift to the revolutionary anti-establishment position that Huey Newton projected as a solution to the problems of America's Black colonies has taken firm hold of these brothers' minds. They are now showing great interest in the thoughts of Mao Tse-tung, Nkrumah, Lenin, Marx, and the achievements of men like Che Guevara, Gnap, and Uncle Ho.

"Some people are going to get killed out of this situation that is growing. That is not a warning (or wishful thinking). I see it as an 'unavoidable consequence' of placing and leaving control of our lives in the hands of men like Reagan.

"These prisons have always borne a certain resemblance to Dachau and Buchenwald, places for the bad niggers, Mexicans, and poor Whites. But the last ten years have brought an

increase in the percentage of Blacks for crimes that can clearly be traced to political economic causes. There are still some Blacks here who consider themselves criminals but not many. Believe me, my friend, with the time and incentive that these brothers have to read, study, and think, you will find no class or category more aware, more embittered, desperate, or dedicated to the ultimate remedy - revolution.

"The most dedicated, the best of our kind, you'll find them in the Folsoms, San Quentins, and Soledads. They live like there was no tomorrow. And for most of them there isn't. Somewhere along the line they sensed this. Life on the installment plan, three years of prison, three months on parole; then back to start all over again, sometimes in the same cell. Parole officers have sent brothers back to the joint for selling newspapers (the Black Panther paper). Their official reason is 'Failure to Maintain Gainful Employment,' etc.

"We're something like 40 to 42 percent of the prison population. Perhaps more, since I'm relying on material published by the media. The leadership of the Black prison population now definitely identifies with Huey, Angela, and antifascism. The savage repression of Blacks, which can be estimated by reading the obituary columns of the nation's dailies, Fred Hampton, etc., has not failed to register on the Black inmates. The holds are fast being broken. Men who read Lenin, Fanon, and Che don't riot, 'they mass,' 'they rage,' they dig graves.

"When John Clutchette was first accused of this murder he was proud, conscious, aware of his own worth but uncommitted to any specific remedial action. Review the process that they are sending this beautiful brother through now. It comes at the end of a long train of similar incidents in his prison life. Add to this all of the things he has witnessed happening to others of our group here. Comrade Fleeta spent eleven months here in O Wing for possessing photography taken from a news-weekly. It is such things that explain why

California prisons produce more than their share of Bunchy Carters.

"Fay, there are only two types of Blacks ever released from these places, the Carters and the broken men.

"The broken men are so damaged that they will never again be suitable members of any sort of social unit. Everything that was still good when they entered the joint, anything inside of them that may have escaped the ruinous effects of Black colonial existence, anything that may have been redeemable when they first entered the joint is gone when they leave.

"This camp brings out the very best in brothers or destroys them entirely. But none are unaffected. None who leave here are normal. If I leave here alive, I'll leave nothing behind. They'll never count me among the broken men, but I can't say that I am normal either. I've been hungry too long. I've gotten angry too often. I've been lied to and insulted too many times. They've pushed me over the line from which there can be no retreat. I know that they will not be satisfied until they've pushed me out of this existence altogether. I've been the victim of so many racist attacks that I could never relax again. My reflexes will never be normal again. I'm like a dog that has gone through the K-9 process.

"This is not the first attempt the institution (camp) has made to murder me. It is the most determined attempt, but not the first.

"I look into myself at the close of every one of these pretrial days for any changes that may have taken place. I can still smile now, after ten years of blocking knife thrusts and pick handles of faceless sadistic pigs, of anticipating and reacting for ten years, seven of them in solitary. I can still smile sometimes, but by the time this thing is over I may not be a nice person. And I just lit my seventy-seventh cigarette of this twenty-one hour day. I'm going to lay down for two or three hours, perhaps I'll sleep...

"Seize the Time."

Comrade George

Intercommunal News

ETHIOPIAN ARMY ABOLISHES SELASSIE'S POWER ARMORED CARS, TANKS PARADE THROUGH CAPITAL

(Addis Ababa, Ethiopia) - The armed forces committee of the Ethiopian army announced in a radio broadcast last week that it had abolished Emperor Haile Selassie's crown council, court of justice and military committee, all appointed bodies of the Ethiopian ruling, feudal elite.

And thus, this unprecedented most peaceful and civilized military coup d'etat (military takeover) in modern history continues. The action was accompanied by a peaceful show of force as armored cars, tanks and troop carriers paraded through the streets of this capital and a squadron of jet fighters flew overhead.

The broadcast and the military parade represented the boldest challenge so far to the Emperor, who has ruled over this feudal land with absolute authority for 44 years. Overwhelming public support for the military was evident during the parade. Crowds lining the streets cheered as the armored columns passed.

The sweeps of jets over Addis Ababa were seen here as a show of solidarity by the Air Force with what has been described as the more militant or radical junior officers and enlisted men of the army that chiefly make up the armed forces committee.

Reports that the civilian cabinet of Premier Michael Imru, a cousin of the Emperor, had resigned have been denied by the government. However, Imru has reportedly resisted continuing demands of the armed forces committee for the arrest of some of his cabinet ministers on charges of maladministration.

Mr Imru formed his cabinet last month, following the resignation of the former cabinet of

Mr. Erdakachew Makonnen, for failure to carry out reforms or stamp out corruption as swiftly as the military demanded and for his attempts to obstruct reform and the arrest of certain members of the ruling elite.

Throughout this gradual and generally bloodless overthrow of the autocratic rule of the Emperor and the great land-holding elite of this east African country, the symbolic person of the Emperor, a direct descendant of the fabled Queen of Sheba and King Solomon, has not appeared to be threatened.

The imperial bodyguard was one of the army units taking part in the military parade signaling its allegiance to the armed forces committee and the moves toward parliamentary democracy in Ethiopia.

Under a draft constitution now being studied by a specially created constitutional committee,

the Emperor would become a constitutional monarch, with the center of power moving from the imperial palace to the parliament.

The civilian government received another blow last week when 23 Eritrean members of the Chamber of Deputies resigned in protest against government neglect of the affairs of the northernmost province Eritrea was annexed by Ethiopia and made into a province. A liberation movement active since 1961 is demanding independence for Eritrea.

The Eritrean deputies said that successive governments had done nothing to alleviate the suffering in Eritrea which continues to be a center of much social unrest. They also said that although amnesty had been granted to political prisoners, the government still held a number of dissidents in jails.

The Ethiopian armed forces first made its bid for change when, on January 12, a division mutinied for better conditions and increased pay. This action set off a chain reaction throughout the country and won the overwhelming support of the masses of the Ethiopian people, many of whom were suffering untold hardship because of widespread famine which the ruling elite was at worst ignoring and at best poorly administering to.



Ethiopian Emperor HAILE SELASSIE

WIFE OF SOUTH KOREA'S PRESIDENT SHOT TO DEATH

(Seoul, Korea) - As South Korea's puppet President Park Chung Hee began his address commemorating the country's 29th year of "independence," his wife was shot and killed by a sniper's bullet. President Park narrowly escaped death by ducking behind a desk on the podium. His wife, sitting directly behind him was not as fortunate, receiving a bullet wound to the head.

South Korean police also killed a 16-year-old choir girl in firing the volley of bullets that wounded the gunman, who carried a passport identifying him as Yukio Yoshii of Osaka, Japan. Later, Yoshii called from Japan saying, "I am not the gunman. I am in Japan. Somebody must have taken advantage of my name." □



Portuguese President ANTONIO de SPINOLA (left).

"THE DIARY OF INHAMINGA" PORTUGUESE MASSACRES IN MOZAMBIQUE

"The Diary of Inhalinga" is an account of the massacres and atrocities committed by the Portuguese Army in Mozambique's Inhalinga region from August, 1973, to March, 1974, after the so-called "liberal" government of General Antonio de Spínola took over in Portugal. The account, presented by THE BLACK PANTHER this week in its third installment, was written by Dutch Catholic missionaries who left Mozambique in April of this year as a protest against the mass murders and the failure of the Catholic Church to respond to them.

Last week, the diary detailed some of the incidents of murder and torture committed against the African people of Mozambique.

THE BLACK PANTHER would like to thank the Angola Committee of Amsterdam, Holland, for providing us with this translation.

PART 3

At 6:30 a.m. the special train left from Inhalinga in the direction of Sena at a slow pace. At Bencanta, 10 kilometers above Inhalinga, Milha 104, a group of soldiers walking in advance of the train discovered a wire on the railway track. This indicated the presence of a mine. They retreated, reported this to their corporal, who in his turn reported this to the airplane which still accompanied the train. The freedom fighters saw all this from a distance and pulled the wire which caused the mine to explode. Two meters of rail were lost and

CONTINUED ON PAGE 18

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ZAMBIA'S MINISTER OF PLANNING AND FINANCE INTERVIEWED

In the following interview reprinted from Africa magazine, Zambia's Minister of Planning and Finance, Alex Chikwanda, discusses Zambia's economic and social development. Part One was presented in last week's BLACK PANTHER. The conclusion follows:

AFRICA: What about agriculture—the main occupation of most Zambians?

CHIKWANDA: In terms of agriculture, where we have big potential, the strategy of the government at the moment is that we should move away from our dependence on copper and expand agricultural production. This will enable the country to export large quantities of beef, wheat, rice, etc. the climate in Zambia is ideal for these.

Eventually we may even earn more by exporting agricultural



produce than from copper. At the going rate, for instance, the price of a ton of beef is twice as much as that of a ton of copper. Beef involves very little foreign exchange outlay because animals feed on grass and other local food stuff. Very little equipment for processing needs to be bought from outside.

Actually, it would pay us more to go into things like beef production and capitalize on the world shortage of food. Africa in general has a great agricultural potential. We in Zambia are determined, modestly, to show that Africa does not have to be dependent economically. Given the organization, the determination and, most important, committed leadership, we can organize our economies and be able to compete with anyone in the world.

AFRICA: How far have you gone with the training of Zambian nationals to man and control the various programs of your government?

CHIKWANDA: Training is one of the things we regarded from the outset as being vitally important. This is why the government spends quite a lot of money on education, this year alone we are spending just below 100 million kwacha on education from primary to university, including technical and vocational training. The government is establishing technical institutes in Lusaka, on the Copperbelt and in other places in the country, aimed at training our young people.

There is also training at the managerial level. At independence we were told that we could not train people very easily or quickly. But we insisted that even in private firms a more meaningful effort should be made to train Zambians.

Because of the delay in training Zambians, it became necessary

for the government to acquire interests in the mining industry and in other industries in order to train our people fast. Foreign companies had an interest in perpetuating themselves. Once we took over we appointed Zambian executives. They did well; they also made their mistakes. But mistakes are part of the learning process.

We should be prepared to make mistakes. For instance, if a company was run by expatriates and was 100 per cent efficient, and if in order to train Zambians or local people the company's efficiency was to drop to 80 per cent, once the aims of the development objectives are clear, this 20 per cent drop in the so-called standards of efficiency is a price worth paying.

One of the major motivations for the government to take an interest in various companies was the desire to speed up the training of Zambians, so that in the end Zambians can run their own enterprises in a way which is conducive to our overall development aims and strategies.

AFRICA: Mr. Minister, not long ago you had a serious set-back in your economic programs with the sudden closure of the border with Rhodesia. However, we know that the Tanzam railway is fast nearing completion. This is a source of relief not only to Zambians, but to most Africans. How much really were you affected economically by Ian Smith's action and what are your expectations of accelerated economic development with the opening of the Tanzam railway?

CHIKWANDA: When Smith closed the border a very irrational decision on his part because he immediately lost more than Zambia did, we were forced to re-route the imports which came through the Rhodesia Rail-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 21

AFRICA IN FOCUS



UNITED NATIONS

Last week the 15-member United Nations Security Council unanimously recommended to the U.N. General Assembly that the Republic of Guinea-Bissau be admitted to the United Nations. This action was taken despite the fact that Portuguese troops continue to occupy some areas of Guinea-Bissau. Portugal has indicated its willingness to enter into talks for the withdrawal of its troops. Ninety countries have recognized the independence of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

SOUTH AFRICA

The East German daily newspaper *Neues Deutschland* reports that four White trade unionists have been expelled by the White, minority South African regime for helping to organize a strike of African textile workers in Durban. More than 10,000 Black workers participated in the strike for higher wages. The Textile Workers Union International, headquartered in Prague, Czechoslovakia, as well as the West-oriented International Federation of Textile workers, headquartered in Brussels, Belgium, have protested against the expulsions in letters to the U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

MOZAMBIQUE

The Italian daily, *Il Manifesto*, reports that more than 1,400 Whites fled from Mozambique on July 27 and 28, following the statement of Portugal's President Antonio de Spínola that Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau were to be granted independence. The July 30 issue of the paper wrote that as of that date all flights leaving Mozambique for Portugal had been booked through October.

ETHIOPIA

The Ethiopian armed forces last week said that the Emperor's palace was not to be used as a refuge for individuals from the former ruling elite being sought for crimes against the people. At least 140 former ministers, civil and military officials, provincial governors and judges, all members of the former ruling elite and some close advisers and associates of Emperor Haile Selassie, are now being held pending investigation by a 15-man inquiry commission into charges of maladministration and corruption.

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These Native Americans are exemplary of the new stand being taken by Indians in their "Declaration of Continuing Independence"—the demand for recognition by the United Nations

NATIVE AMERICANS PROCLAIM "DECLARATION OF CONTINUING INDEPENDENCE"

(Venice, Calif.) - Declaring that "the (Native American) people have been oppressed by the U.S. government through the continuous violation of every solemn treaty ever written and ratified by the U.S. government and Indian nations," delegates representing 97 Indian tribes and nations across North and South America met from June 8 to 16 and drew up a "Declaration of Continuing Independence by the First International Indian Treaty Council."

Excerpts from this important, historical document, which includes a demand for Native American representation in the United Nations, follows:

"We, the sovereign Native Peoples, charge the United States of America with gross violation of our International Treaties...

"The Council (First International Treaty Council of the Western Hemisphere which will implement the Declaration) further realizes that securing United States recognition of treaties signed with Native Nations require a committed and unified struggle, using every available legal and political resource

"Treaties between sovereign nations explicitly entail agreements which represent 'The supreme law of the land' binding each party to an inviolate international relationship...

"We recognize that all Native Americans wish to avoid violence, but we also recognize that the United States government has always used force and violence to deny Native Nations basic human and treaty rights.

"The United States government in its Constitution, Article VI, recognizes treaties as part of the Supreme Law of the United States. We will peacefully pursue all legal and political avenues to demand United States recognition of its own Constitution in this regard, and thus to honor its treaties with the Native Nations.

"We demand the United States of America recognize the sovereignty of the Independent Oglala Nation and immediately stop all present and future criminal prosecution of sovereign Native Peoples.

"We call upon the conscientious nations of the world to join us in charging and prosecuting the United States of America for its genocide practices against the Sovereign Native Nations; most recently illustrated by Wounded Knee 1973 and the continued

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

U.S. NEGOTIATES TO "BUY" MARIANAS ISLANDS IN PACIFIC

NUCLEAR TESTING GROUND SOUGHT

(Hong Kong) - The United States is negotiating to "buy" a chain of 14 small islands in the Pacific called the Marianas. The Marianas are one of several island groups which make up the United Nations trust territory of Micronesia, which the U.S. has "administered" since it took the islands from the Japanese during the Second World War.

Martyn Woollacott, writing in the *Manchester Guardian Weekly*, reports that Washington has offered this tiny community something like \$15 million a year for seven years.

He also writes that the U.S. is offering the chain of islands "permanent association" with the U.S. as a "commonwealth," a status similar to that of Puerto Rico. A massive movement in Puerto Rico describes "commonwealth" status as colonialism and is mounting a fight for independence from U.S. dominance.

According to Woollacott most of the 14,000 inhabitants of the Marianas want a deal of this kind "since it would guarantee them living standards otherwise unattainable, even though it amounts to cultural suicide."

Calling the offer of \$15 million annually generous, Woollacott writes: "This generosity naturally springs from self-interest since the U.S., which has used (or abused) its trusteeship for nuclear testing and anti-ballistic missile testings, wants to retain the Marianas for forward military and naval deployment."

In the case of the Marianas, writes Woollacott "the value is strategic. Guam, geographically part of the Marianas although culturally more akin to the Philippines and a U.S. possession since the conquest of those islands from Spain, is already developed as a major base."

STRATEGY: UNITY

The Guam strategy demands that none of the island group north of it should pass into "hostile" hands, and the best way of preventing this is to continue to hold the entire group. The other Marianas give the U.S. the option of developing alternative and complementary facilities for its ships and aircraft.

"The Pentagon has for some time had plans to build a large base on Tinian, one of the islands, for these very reasons," writes Woollacott. Finally, the writer concludes, "the problems inherent in maintaining military bases in other countries continue to make island bases attractive to naval and air planners."

Micronesia covers an ocean area 3,000 miles long by 2,000 miles wide. It is one of the three great culture sectors of the Pacific island world. The action of the U.S. in taking over the Marianas will in effect cut this group of 14 islands out of the Micronesia group.

Woollacott concludes that "it is curious that the U.S., as opposed as the rest of us to the myth of the so-called overseas territory when practiced by the Portuguese or the French, should follow a policy not so different in its own affairs."

MINERS PICKET COAL

(Mobile, Ala.) - Despite picketing by coal miners, longshoremen here, under police guard, unloaded the cargo of coal from South Africa from the British ship *Erredale* last week. The coal is destined for the Florida subsidiary of the Southern Company, an electric generating plant in Florida. The miners were protesting the importation of South African coal, charging that it is mined by African workers who are virtually conscripted and that the purchases will cost Alabama miners their jobs.

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BUY FROM JO-NEL'S

"THE DIARY OF INHAMINGA"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

20 meters were bent. Upon hearing this news the White population of Inhaminga became completely confused. A train with representatives of the TZR, some civilian and military authorities came from Inhaminga to the site of the explosion to examine this. Among this group was Mr. Jose Mendonca Texeira, the owner of the lumber-mill near Bencanta. Upon arriving at the place of attack, he realized that his financial future was put into danger by the fact that freedom fighters were already operating in this area. His first reaction was to confront the authorities present, in a fit of rage, and to accuse them in improper language of being just as responsible for the fact that the White Portuguese citizen was increasingly losing his hold. He said that the only effective means to combat this threat was a complete clean-up among the native population in the area.

WATERPUMPS

7th January - Monday

Mine discovered and defused near the waterpumps of the municipality of Inhaminga. Early in the morning freedom fighters came from the backwoods to the quarry, 14 kilometers from Muanza and took three members of the militia with them (African soldiers on defence assignment). From there they went to the waterpumps of the TZR, which were located near the river Nhacamuanga (4 kilometers from Muanza). Two African guards were captured and taken to a safe place and after that the pumps were blown up. Two badly wounded resulted from this action, one militia and one African police. In the afternoon the Father Superior of the mission went to Dondo for a meeting.

11th January - Friday

An African had to appear before the police of Inhaminga and was questioned about several matters, including the mentality of the teachers at the mission and the foreign missionaries and about the jeep of the mission, which was marked with a yellow-white stripe (the papal colours), which was interpreted by the police as being an agreement with the freedom fighters to make the jeep recognizable wherever it went. After that he was allowed to go.

13th January - Sunday.

Because of the increasing intensifying of the activities of

FRELIMO more and more Africans were taken prisoner and questioned. The Africans were thereby placed in increasing difficulties. The techniques used in the interrogations were being refined more and more because:

a) they started using a transformer which gave electric shocks to victims on sensitive parts of their bodies such as ears, head, breasts, etc

b) they beat with belts, clubs and truncheons to the point that the victims collapsed, injured and unconscious.

c) the hands and feet of fallen prisoners were trampled upon, and they were also kicked in other parts of the body.

At 11 45 p.m. a driver saw some freedom fighters on his way to Beira near Milha 90. He returned to Inhaminga and warned the army which immediately began a search which lasted from one to four a.m. Afterwards they returned without having accomplished their goal. One hour later a bomb exploded on the railway track, which only caused damage to the engine which derailed along with five cars destroying about 100 meters of rail. When they later tried to reconstruct what had happened they came to the conclusion that the army had to have been five meters away from the hidden freedom fighters.

14th January - Monday.

Orders were issued that the area along the railway track, from Santa Fe to Milha 100, had to be evacuated for 100 meters on either side of the track by those living there. Everyone who was then seen near the railway track would be shot unconditionally. Curfew was established after 6 p.m. the Africans were not allowed out of doors, the Whites had to remain indoors after 8 p.m.

That night shots were occasionally fired in Chichadre between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. Soldiers were searching for freedom fighters who had visited the African policeman Feliz the day before from 7 till 12 p.m. He terrorized every African with his brutality.

21st January - Monday.

Several children were captured, including 8½ year old Tembo Lole and they were questioned by agents of the PIDE DGS who wanted to learn whether their parents gave food to the freedom fighters and whether freedom fighters had



Burning village, above, is typical of Portuguese Army's atrocities in Mozambique.

ever been in their homes. The method of extracting incriminating testimony by electric shocks applied to ears and head was used on these children as well. A boy of about 14 said after suffering this kind of treatment "Now I shall never be afraid of Whites again."

SUNRISE ATTACK

23rd January - Wednesday.

At half past 3, one half an hour before sunrise, freedom fighters attacked the barracks, which was located one kilometer outside the center of the village. Part of the roof of the dining room was destroyed and several windows were broken. No one was killed or wounded. The army was not able to catch a single attacker, but they found an automatic rifle. At 5:30 when the first two Africans passed by on their way to work, they were shot. They were Creva, assistant bricklayer who worked for the White wood inspector of the village, and Catemo, painter for the TZR. The bodies of these two slain Africans were left lying there for quite a time in order to convince the White population of their victory and to intimidate the Africans. This case was reported in the Portuguese press as follows: Vida Mundial 8-2-1974.. "the attack with automatic weapons on a military settlement at Mavingas, railway center of the TZR, where two attackers were shot." And in the National Assembly, Vida Mundial p.3; "The terrorists attacked a barracks, located about 190 kilometers Northeast of Beira, with handgrenades and automatic weapons, but it was possible to force their retreat without losses for our army, costing two deaths for the enemy, however."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

WORLD SCOPE



ARGENTINA

Army units here chased anti-government guerrillas into the mountains near Tucuman Province in an effort to wipe out the highly organized band. The fighting marked the first time the army was authorized to join the police against guerrillas since the civilian government came to power last year after seven years of military control.

SOUTH KOREA

The American Jesuit Missions Conference has protested the arrest and conviction of a South Korean priest and other South Korean churchmen, students and political leaders in the country's current repression of anti government groups. A message from the 240 participants in the Conference sent to Stephen Cardinal Kim, archbishop of Seoul, deplored the "unfair trials and sentences" given to the critics of President Park Chung Hee, whose wife was assassinated last week.

VENEZUELA

The government has announced that it will place official "observers" in foreign-owned oil companies in a move created to step up nationalization of the multimillion dollar industry. "The appointment of these observers is an extension of our fiscal policy and is aimed at facilitating the early reversion on nationalization," a government official said.

NORTHERN IRELAND

British soldiers captured two top officers of the Provisional Wing of the Irish Republican Army in Londonderry and Belfast last week without a fight. The arrests were part of the British summer-long "security operation" against the Provisionals, who are blamed by British officials for much of the sectarian violence that has claimed 1,062 lives in Northern Ireland in the past five years.

ENTERTAINMENT

Thus Meeting Of Comrades (Our Unity)

For Pamela D Perkins

One day, locked in a prison cage
We met, and understood each
others' heart
I saw the scar of long sought
struggle
Across her face
As I sat there
My bones and skin crying out in
hunger and thirst
We understood each other
through simple looks
Full of faith, looking to the future
of our people
And yet before the enemy, our
spirit hardened
As our eyes met
And smiles flourished on our lips
comforting one another,
We shal. fight
Fight to death
Fight to death
To live
A deep love exists in our hearts
As though we have known each
other
Since long ago
Long ago when the earth tide
began to turn
She told of a young man*
Who died in his youth
In service to his people
BOOM!! He heard the gun
And we heard the gun
He died at tender seventeen
Yet will always live in our hearts
We struggle for one another
For a beautiful day of coming
The weakness and pain
And the worries of loneliness
days are gone
With coming of love
Love which transforms evil/hate/
INJUSTICES
Humanity of man
We thank those who took the first
step
So that we may have this day —
Each minute and each second —
We thank those who lost their
blood
For it was our blood
So that we may never stop
struggling in our life
So that we may never pause to
regret our sacrifices
Not for ourselves do we sacrifice
our longings
But for the day of human peace
For all humankind
We offer ourselves without hesi-
tation or regret.

Lawrence Roberts
Vacaville Ca

*Lil Bobby Hutton

AMINATA MOSEKA (ABBEY LINCOLN): "WE ARE ALL ARTISTS"

(Oakland, Calif.) Portions of the following interview with the very beautiful, soulful, highly talented and inspiring Ms. Aminata Moseka (Abbey Lincoln) were first aired last Sunday over KDLA radio program "Campus Analysis." THE BLACK PANTHER here prints for the first time the complete interview. Ms. Moseka is appearing this weekend in a benefit, premiere performance for the East Oakland Community Learning Center

Q: Aminata, could you tell us why you have chosen to use your talents for the benefit of the Community Learning Center and something about your interests in education?

AMINATA: I believe really that I was brought to the Community Learning Center. It was not actually planned. I had a chance to visit the Center and the Son of Man Temple and to see the various activities. For instance, the fact that the Son of Man Temple busses families to visit prisoners created a very deep impression on me. I have been striving for a long time to really be placed where I can be of service to the people. The fact that I am a female makes me a mother, and my interest is really in seeing to it that the children are seen after. I see all of that in the Center.

I also have a chance to work with some singers and I can play the part of instructor for a little bit.

Q: You have some singers working with you?

AMINATA: I'll be singing with the Son of Man Temple singers. Walter Dallas is doing some choreography. So, I'll have all the cooperation I need. This is really a give and take relationship. The aspiring artists need the community and the community needs the art.

Q: Didn't you make a recent trip to Africa that was something of an enlightenment for you?

AMINATA: Yes, I talk about it a lot. It was a very important event in my life. It all began when I met Miriam Makeba (world renowned South African singer) at Maya Angelou's house in New York City. I had a chance to talk with her for some time and she explained many things to me.

I hadn't talked to her in years and I had never seen Miriam work in person, although we'd known each other through our careers. She was in the country for a recording session and I went to see her. At that time she invited me to Africa.

The next morning I was there. She presented me to The Honorable Sekou Toure (President of the Republic of Guinea) at breakfast. Some of the cabinet



Talented songstress-actress
AMINATA MOSEKA (Abbey
Lincoln).

members were there. President Toure gave me the name Aminata at that time.

I was told it is the name of the mother of the Christ child and also means "one that can be trusted." It is also a name that was given to Mohammad the Prophet. The people gave him that name — Ami, meaning "the trusted one."

Then I was taken to Zaire (The Congo) and there the Minister of Information's secretary gave me the name Moseka. That means "God of love."

One of the most important things that happened to me in Guinea was the opportunity to look into a leader who is elected by the people to a President's place. I learned something about authority and the blessing of authority. We have been denied that in this country because we looked at people who we thought were enemies, and we acted as enemies. I've come to an understanding of one human nature, one to another in respect.

A Liberian man told me it's an African tradition to respect your elders, your parents and your leaders. I had a chance to see the people of Africa — the whole spectrum — everybody in the world is African.

Q: Some visitors to the Mother Continent have said that there is a special warmth of the people there that they were not able to experience elsewhere. Did you experience this type of feeling?

AMINATA: Yes. In the first place the atmosphere is so warm and generous. I knew I was home. There was never any question as to who I was. The people were wondering what nation I was from.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

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FORD SUCCEEDS "KING RICHARD"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

What is Ford to do but more of the same?

California congressman Ron V. Dellums, member of the House Armed Services Committee, points out that nearly one half (some covertly) of the 1975 budget is earmarked for the military. Why, if the Nixon trips to Moscow and Peking accomplished so much in the interest of detente (peaceful cooperation) are astronomical sums of taxpayers' money going to war preparations?

Are these the great achievements of Kissinger in foreign policy? Ask the Vietnamese people, the peoples of Laos and Cambodia, the Arab and Israeli peoples of the Middle East, the Turkish and Greek Cypriots, the peoples of southern Africa about the alleged "achievements" of U.S. foreign policy.

And all the while the conditions of life of the vast majority of the American people continue to deteriorate. It will make no difference if it's a Ford, a Lincoln, a Model T or a Nixon.

NATIVE AMERICANS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

refusal by the United States of America to sign the United Nations 1948 Treaty on Genocide.

"We reject all execution orders, legislative and judicial decisions related to Native Nations since 1871, when the United States unilaterally suspended treaty-making relations with Native Nations."

"We recognize that there is only one color of Mankind in the world who are not represented in the United Nations. And that is the indigenous Redmen of the Western Hemisphere. We recognize this lack of representation in the United Nations comes from the genocidal policies of the colonial power of the United States."

"The International Indian Treaty Council... is directed to make application to the United Nations for recognition and membership of the sovereign Native Nations..."

"This conference directs the Treaty Council to open negotiations with the government of the United States through its Department of State. We seek these negotiations in order to establish diplomatic relations with the United States (in order to) deal with U.S. violations of treaties with the Native Indian Nations."



"King Richard's" successor,
President GERALD FORD

No single man (or woman) could maintain sanity with the fate of all humanity within arm's reach of a row of flashing colored buttons.

Only by returning power to the people through its elected representatives in Congress will conditions be created that can assure equity and justice in this country. Only through the elimination of the office of the President and the establishment of Parliamentary democracy is there hope for a radical transformation in the interests of all the people that does not tear this nation asunder. □

F.B.I. HOLDS SYMPOSIUM

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

According to the FBI summary of the proceedings read into the record by Ichord, the FBI made available "extensive information" on the "history and activity of a number of revolutionary and violence-prone groups which have attempted to exploit the legitimate issue of prison reform." Cited in addition to the Black Panther Party were the Nation of Islam, Communist

Party USA, "Trotskyist Communist groups," and the National Lawyers Guild.

Norman Carlson, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, addressed the symposium on the problem posed to prison authorities by "self-styled political prisoners influenced by radical groups outside the prison." While only a "small percentage" of inmates become involved with revolutionary groups, said Carlson, this small percentage "requires a tremendous and disproportionate investment of resource allocation" from administrators.

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SPORTS

ZAMBIA'S
MINISTER
INTERVIEWED

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16

way system; and re-organizing imports and exports is not an easy thing.

In terms of imports, for example, one has to place orders well in advance. Consequently, besides the tremendous increase in costs—a factor which incidentally explains the high price levels in Zambia—there was also a delay of our essential imports.

Items for the construction of our industry and commodities for consumption by our public were being held up. This created certain shortages which slowed down our development programs, and caused some discomfort to our population. It also exacerbated the inflationary trend.

In this context, the decision to close the border by the settlers in Rhodesia only strengthened our resolve to go ahead even faster with the construction of the Tanzania-Zambia railway. Fortunately, our Chinese colleagues who have been working on the railway system have proved to be most conscientious and efficient.

The railway system is well into Zambia and has gone beyond a town called Kasana in the north. This means that it is only something like 600 km away from the Kapiri Mposhi where it will join the existing Zambian railway system.

So we can look forward to the completion of the Tanzam railway; it will give us quite a reliable route to world markets via Tanzania, and it will also strengthen the economic ties not only between Zambia and Tanzania but also between Zambia and the rest of East Africa. Indeed, it is a major event in the development of African economic links, and a modest but positive move towards the economic integration of the African continent, which I consider priority number one. □

S.C.L.C. HONORS
WILLIS

(Philadelphia, Pa.) - Frank Willis, 26, the security guard who discovered the Watergate break-in was honored at the SCLC 17th Annual Convention here last week. Brother Willis, still unemployed, received the organization's highest honor, the Martin Luther King Award. Also honored was actress Cicely Tyson. □



Pro football antitrust laws may change if N.F.L. owners fail to reach an agreement with striking players.

N.F.L. OWNERS WARNED
TO REACH AGREEMENT
WITH STRIKING PLAYERS

(Washington, D.C.) - A dozen U.S. congressmen, including five members of the Congressional Black Caucus, have warned the National Football League (NFL) owners that unless they reach a fair agreement with the striking players union action will be initiated in Congress to completely overhaul professional football's antitrust exemptions.

The five Black Caucus representatives — Ron Dellums, Calif., Warren Mitchell, Md., Charles Rangel, N.Y., Walter Fauntroy, D.C., and John Conyers, Mich. — joined with John Moss, Calif., chairman of the House subcommittee on commerce, and six other members of the House of Representatives in signing a letter sent last week to John Thompson, executive director of the NFL Management Council, which represents football's owners in the current dispute.

"We are today calling on both the owners and the players, but... particularly the owners... to sit down again Thursday (August 15) and this time reach a fair compromise agreement," the congressmen wrote.

"If they do not or if the union is significantly injured, we want it known that we will undertake a complete review of the National Football League's antitrust status, and if facts warrant, introduce appropriate legislation."

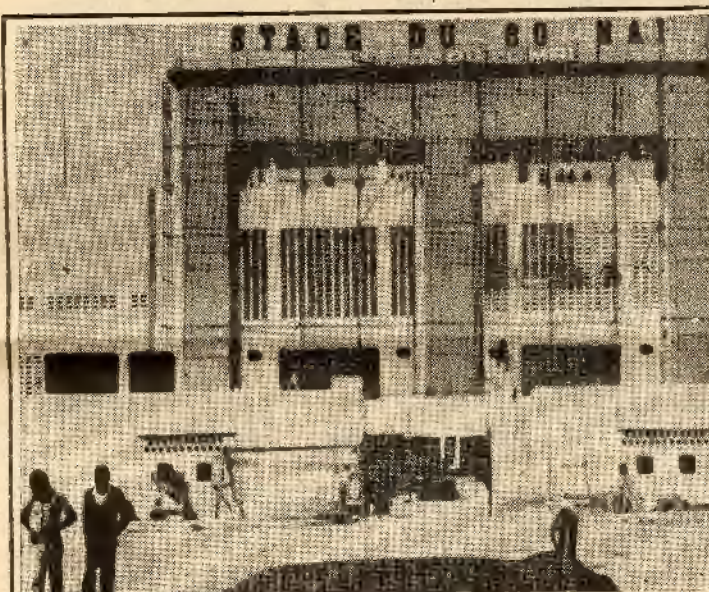
The letter coincides with the beginning of a player association initiated 14-day "cooling-off" period which includes veteran players returning to their training camps for the first time this season. Taking note of this, the congressmen wrote: "We await a comparable move by the owners demonstrating their good faith in seeking a fair agreement with the players."

The congressmen also warned the owners against trying to break the strike although they "might have the financial muscle to do so."

"That is where Congress comes in. One reason why the owners have the financial muscle to refuse to bargain or to damage the players' union is because of the special treatment they have received from the Congress through exemption from antitrust laws for broadcast pooling agreements and for the NFL-AFL merger." □

SOLAR ENERGY
STOVES TESTED

(Peking, China) - One thousand solar energy stoves have been trial-produced by a Shanghai factory and have had "fairly good results" the People's Daily of Peking reported last week. □

88,000 EXPECTED TO
ATTEND ALI-FOREMAN FIGHT

(Kinshasa, Zaire) - Taking a brief break from their labors, workers rebuilding the 20th of May Stadium (shown above), will go rejoin the hustle and bustle going on throughout Zaire in preparation for the Muhammad Ali-George Forman heavyweight championship fight scheduled to take place on September 24. Over 88,000 people, including 5,000 Americans and 2,000 Europeans, are expected to jam into the national stadium for the fight. With a seven day travel package costing \$2,137, most of us, however, will have to be content to watch this unprecedented African bout right at home.

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Young brothers and sisters in the Bay Area can earn money after school and on weekends by selling THE BLACK PANTHER. Any young brother or sister at least nine years of age living in the Oakland-San Francisco-Berkeley area who would like to sell THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper should call Sherman Brewster at 638-0195 in Oakland for further information, or come to 8501 E. 14th St. at 10 a.m. on Saturdays.

Register To Vote

"THE DIARY OF INHAMINGA"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

The White inhabitants of the village, heavily armed, formed a group in the center of the village near the railway station, thinking that the waterpumps of the village were being attacked again. Since the mission had its own water supply system, this would not be affected by any elimination of the village waterpumps. An already long-smouldering distrust and hatred of the mission flared up. In the ensuing panic it was decided to destroy the mission's private water supply system, in spite of the fact that many European families got their daily drinking water from it. This was prevented by Mr. Pantaziz, an elderly man from Inhaminga, of Greek origin, as well as by some other people.

The governor of Beira arrived that morning in Inhaminga by airplane. The Whites, driven by distrust and still in panic, issued a complaint against the mission as being a base for the freedom fighters; keeping them hidden there; storing arms and ammunition in the house; treating a wounded freedom fighter, etc. After that the governor gave the order for the mission to be searched.

At 7:30 in the morning the Mayor, the Chief of Police and some African policemen arrive at the door. African police and militia replaced the civilians in surrounding the whole mission territory. The buildings of the mission were systematically searched: the house of the sisters, the house of the fathers, the garage with adjoining library and other rooms, the primary school, the eight houses of the African mission personnel and finally the offices. Cupboards, shelves, beds, dustbins, everything was searched. Merely one old shotgun was found which was unfortunately rusted. The papers were in order. The police search lasted about three hours. Some military articles of clothing were found in the house of the widow Mbemba Chale which was situated within the compound and was also searched. They belonged to her son Adolfo, who had just been discharged from the army. He was taken to the police station and submitted to intensive interrogation.

26th January - Saturday.

The Father Superior of the mission had a discussion for two hours with the Mayor in the Townhall. The mission was the first to be forbidden to travel by vehicle outside the village. The Father Superior had to sign a

statement that he was informed of this order of the District's Governor. He was also criticized for the neutral position taken by the mission in the whole conflict. In the Mayor's view this explained the distrust which the White population felt for the mission. In particular cooperation from the mission should be expected in convincing the African population to go to the aldeamentos.

In the afternoon a note was delivered to the barracks in three languages (Portuguese, English and Chisesean, the national tongue spoken in Inhaminga) in which the release of Chief Moises Pangacha was demanded and in which a warning was given that measures would be taken if their demand was not granted. In the evening the highly respected doctor of the village, Mr. Heremio Janeiro, discussed with the Father Superior and Sister Joanna the possibility that freedom fighters would come to the mission for help. "You may give them temporary aid, but inform me at once, the rest is then for me to do, for as a doctor I am the responsible person. I am Portuguese, but in the first place a doctor". This confidential conversation took place at the mission.

Adolfo Renco, taken prisoner during the search, was released.

27th January - Sunday.

Second attack on the barracks, again at 3:30 am. In front of the barracks to the right of the entrance was a small wooden shed in which the prisoners were confined during the night. Fearing that the freedom fighters would set the prisoners free, including Moises Pangacha, the soldiers shot at this shed (4 meters by 4.) in which at least eight Africans were kept — two were thereby killed and three were wounded. Pangacha was not hurt. Members of the O.P.V. (civic guard), who were staying at the deserted mission of Gronga, were shot at and later ambushed on their way to Muanza.

At the mission of Inhaminga things appeared to take their usual course. That Sunday relatively many Whites attended church, but few Africans. The work of the full-time catechist was reduced to leading the singing and reading the Holy Mass. All adult confirmation classes had already been discontinued for a long time. The catechist was also not allowed to travel outside the village without express permission of the authorities as was the case for the missionaries.

TO BE CONTINUED

Letters to the Editor

Comrades,

Accept this as a voice of the people who are engaged in the struggle within these walls of the United States Disciplinary Barracks. The Armed Forces have clearly acknowledged what they consider of Humans incarcerated. There's no euphemism for "Disciplinary." If there were, in these years of America it couldn't deceive the people!! As all ex-soldiers, the first impression of the prison's motto "Our Mission, Your Future" is motivation. Spurred on by the thought of your life isn't ending, as you step through the gate, only increasing.

How false is that!! Yet there is some truth to that motto. It doesn't concern Our welfare though — but the system's. The mastermind of tactical maneuvers, not only instilled their trickology in Vietnam, but in the consciousness of us, as well. Going to a Friday afternoon meal here, would allow pacification to seep into the average inmate, as the prison's soul/rock band projects an — "this pen ain't so bad" — atmosphere. The "elevation in custody" is a privilege available to all inmates who display conformity.

As in the outer-realm of society the 70 per cent Third World people here, also find it degrading to "tap-dance." Their maneuvers aren't even empathetic. To confine a man with six (6) months with one serving life, is an accurate example, amounting to sharp friction. Pacification is only another weapon of repression. As in many prison camps. This May 1, the "D.B. 33" stood up, by refusing to answer slave/work call, demanding pay wages, an uplift in the trades, the erasure of minor D.R.s (Disciplinary reports), along with many other human grievances that plague this population.

A method of trickology was launched to collapse the united protest. Since those five (5) hours in May, twelve (12) comrades of the "D.B. 33" have been dispersed to different camps, but solidarity still remains here. We have gained strength from past errors, and when confronting our immediate oppressors again, it will be the masses of the D.B., aware of their plight, demanding justice and human livelihood!!

In the Struggle

Comrade Towii J. Warfield II

Comrade Jabari Mombere/J.H. Owens, Jr.

Camarada Bolo/J.A. Colon

U.S.D.B.

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AMINATA MOSEKA:

"WE ARE ALL ARTISTS"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

because they couldn't place me. I told them I was a citizen of America and they understood who I was. I was taken into the bosom of the people.

Q: Did you experience the same type of warmth on first coming to the Community Learning Center? AMINATA: Yes, the very same thing, only even closer here because our experiences are more common. There is a commonness in Africa, but the immediate family is here. I am very happy to have this opportunity to commune with the people of the Community Learning Center. I met Huey P. Newton which was really a trip for me. He was very warm.

Q: How would you describe the music of Aminata Moseka?

AMINATA: It's the music that Abbey Lincoln learned, particularly under the tutelage of Max Roach (the pioneering jazz drummer), that includes the music of the people for as long as I can remember. Billie Holiday was one of my teachers. I feel that I am heir to her, as she was heir to Bessie Smith.

Bessie Smith was the one who consciously directed our music to the lives of our people. She wrote about what we feel it's like to be here at this time — like being a social secretary, marking meetings that let you know where you are and where you've gone.

In Africa they like the same type of music we like here — Stevie Wonder, Bill Withers, Aretha Franklin. In Japan, the people are very much involved in the music that is called jazz — the music of Max Roach, Miles Davis and Charlie Parker.

No matter where I go I hear some form of music from the people. In South America it's what they call the bossa nova; in Cuba they call it Afro-Cuban; here they call it jazz. But it is the music of Africa, and this is the music of the whole world.

Q: What do you think is the role of the Black artist in reference to serving the community?

AMINATA: To be really a human being and to let everybody know who we are. We are all artists. Art means to be, and we are who we are. We must always express ourselves. At the Community Learning Center everybody is an artist because everybody is giving their best. That's what it is to be an artist — to give everything you have to that which you do. □

A PROGRAM FOR SURVIVAL

PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL RESEARCH HEALTH CLINICS

Provides free medical treatment and preventative medical care for the people.

THE SICKLE CELL ANEMIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Established to test and create a cure for Sickle Cell Anemia. The foundation informs people about Sickle Cell Anemia and maintains an advisory committee of doctors researching this crippling disease.

PEOPLE'S FREE DENTAL PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)

Provides free dental check-ups, treatment and an educational program for dental hygiene.

PEOPLE'S FREE OPTOMETRY PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)

Provides free eye examinations, treatment and eyeglasses for the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE AMBULANCE PROGRAM

Provides free, rapid transportation for sick or injured people without time-consuming checks into the patients' financial status or means.

FREE FOOD PROGRAM

Provides free food to Black and other oppressed people.

FREE BREAKFAST PROGRAM

Provides children with a free, nourishing, hot breakfast every school morning.

FOOD COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Provides food for the people through community participation and community cooperative buying.

PEOPLE'S FREE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Provides free job-finding services to poor and oppressed people.

PEOPLE'S FREE SHOE PROGRAM

Provides free shoes, made at the People's Free Shoe Factory, to the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE CLOTHING PROGRAM

Provides new, stylish and quality clothing free to the people.

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

Provides news and information about the world and Black and oppressed communities.



OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

LEGAL AID AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Provides legal aid classes and full legal assistance to people who are in need.

FREE BUSING TO PRISONS PROGRAM

Provides free transportation to prisons for families and friends of prisoners.

FREE COMMISSARY FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM

Provides imprisoned men and women with funds to purchase necessary commissary items.

SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT [S.A.F.E.] PROGRAM

Provides free transportation and escort service for senior citizens to and from community banks on the first of each month.

PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Provides, with federal government aid, decent, low-cost and high-quality housing for Black and poor communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE PLUMBING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Provides free plumbing and repair services to improve people's homes.

FREE PEST CONTROL PROGRAM

Free household extermination of rats, roaches and other disease-carrying pests and rodents.

INTERCOMMUNAL YOUTH INSTITUTE

Provides Black and other oppressed children with a scientific method of thinking about and analyzing things. This method develops basic skills for living in this society.

LIBERATION SCHOOLS: FREE MUSIC AND DANCE PROGRAMS

Provides children free supplementary educational facilities and materials to promote a correct view of their role in the society and provides support for the Music and Dance programs of the Intercommunal Youth Institute.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Provides 24-hour child care facilities for infants and children between the ages of 2 months and three years. Youth are engaged in a scientific program to develop their physical and mental faculties at the earliest ages.

"All these programs satisfy the deep needs of the community but they are not solutions to our problems. That is why we call them survival programs, meaning survival pending revolution."

—Huey P. Newton

★ IN
CONCERT ★

★ STAGE &
SCREEN STAR ★

★ AT THE COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTER
6118 E. 14 TH STREET, OAKLAND

★ ABBEY ★ LINCOLN ★



★ (ALSO KNOWN AS) ★

★ Aminata Moseka

★ BACK BY
POPULAR
DEMAND

THE
BLACK ENSEMBLE THEATRE CO.

in

Willie Lobo/Manchild

Directed By
Walter Dallas

• FRI., AUGUST 23RD • & SAT. AUGUST 24TH • 7:30 p.m.

• SUN., AUGUST 25TH • 5:00 p.m. • ADMISSION \$4.00

• Refreshments served • Parking in rear

★ For Reservations & Information, Call 562-5261

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